The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The Peace Conference Not Yet Assembled.

The French Army and Navy to be Placed Upon a Peace Footing.

England Undecided Whether to Enter a General Congress.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

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REPUBLICAN CONSPIRACY IN SPAIN.

Later from India, China and Australia.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Declining.

CONSOLS 94 7-8 @ 95 3-8.

Sackville, N. B., Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., arrived at Halifax at 2½ P. M. yesterday, and the horse express reached here with her news at an early hour this morning.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 27th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, reached Queenstown at 6 A. M. of the 27th and Liverpool the following morning.

The steamship *Bavaria* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 29th.

The steamship *City of Manchester* left Queenstown for New-York on the 29th.

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth* left Plymouth, England, on the 25th for Brest.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

The date of the Zurich Conference was not yet fixed, but it was expected to meet in a few days.

Count Colloredo, the representative of Austria reached Marseilles on the 27th, and, it is said, proceeded direct for Zurich.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 27th were unimportant.

On the 28th, in the House of Commons, Lord C. Paget said that experiments were progressing to test the practicability of laying a submarine telegraph to Gibraltar.

Lord John Russell made his statement relative to foreign affairs. He would have postponed it if there had been any prospect of being able to announce a definite settlement of the affairs of the Continent before the approaching close of the session. He was glad to see in the *Moniteur* that the Emperor of France had determined to place the army and navy on a peace footing. After reviewing the grounds of peace, as proclaimed by the two Emperors, he said that as England did not interfere in the war, he did not think it was for her to interfere in the peace. The sacrifice of a province by Austria did not affect the state of affairs of Europe sufficiently to warrant the interference of the neutral Powers. The most important part of the treaty, however, related to the future of Italy, and the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon to England to enter the Congress, was to consult on the actual state of affairs of Italy, quite irrespective of the terms of the Treaty of Villafranca. England had not consented to join the Congress, and would not, until they saw the result of the Conference at Zurich. The treaty of Villafranca did not lay down absolutely an Italian Confederation, but only that the Emperors would unite to promote one. He doubted the feasibility or the benefit of a Confederation at present, and pointed out the various obstacles to the consummation of such a project. Again England must know how it was proposed to carry out the treaty before joining the Congress, especially with respect to the restoration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, as England would never be a party to forcing them on their people without their free consent. He rejoiced to say that the King of Naples was beginning to put an end to the system, which prevailed under the late King, and sincerely desired to terminate it altogether. There was a treaty about to be made at Vienna, whither a confidential agent of the French Government had gone to arrange the basis. He believed that the Emperor of Austria desired that the Italians should have self-government. He could not now say, whether there would be a Congress, but he thought it would not become England now to say that she would withdraw from such an Assembly, if there was a chance of promoting the liberty of Italy and establishing the peace of Europe.

Mr. Disraeli expressed the wish that Lord John Russell had been more explicit, particularly as to any terms that may have been offered Austria by the neutral Powers. He reiterated his objection to England having anything to do with the conference, as she would thereby be bound by the treaty of Villafranca.

Lord Palmerston denied that England had submitted any terms to Austria which were less favorable than those obtained from France. The Government, at the request of the French Ambassador, had consented to be the channel of communication, and had submitted some terms to Austria, but at the same time distinctly stating they were the views of the French Government, and that England gave no advice or opinion in the matter. It would be impossible for the Government to join in the Congress until the result of the Zurich Conference was known.

Mr. Whiteside said that the Government had been made a cat's-paw of, and by transmitting terms to Austria, virtually assented to them.

Mr. Gladstone eulogized the conduct of Sardinia, defended Lord Palmerston from the misrepresentation brought against him, and besought the House not to interfere with the Executive in whatever measures it might find itself able to adopt for the interest of Italy and the permanent welfare of Europe.

After speeches by other members the subject was dropped.

On the 29th, in the House of Commons, sundry questions were put to the Government on the subject of naval armaments and national defences.

Lord Palmerston said, that he did not think it possible for England to enter into an agreement with the other Powers for the arithmetical reduction of her military and naval establishments, her position being totally different.

Mr. Horsman moved a resolution, that the expenses of completing the works of defence be met by a fund specially provided for that purpose, independent of Parliamentary votes. He urged continued armaments and suggested a loan to complete the defences.

Mr. Sidney Herbert and Lord Palmerston objected to the proposition, but both said the Government was fully alive to the importance of completing the defences of the country, and promised vigorous action in the matter.

Mr. Cobden deprecated this unnational alarm as an actual incentive to war, and ridiculed the idea of invasion by France. He hoped that explanations would be entered into between the two Governments. After such explanations had been made and tried, he would, if necessary, be ready to vote £200,000,000 to provide a navy superior to France, although he showed that the English navy was greatly superior now.

Mr. Horsman's motion was rejected by 97 majority.

The London *Herald* says that the formation of a coast telegraph around England has been suggested by a circular, more particularly addressed to the shipping interests.

The coming loan for India was not expected to exceed six or seven millions sterling.

Mr. Ten Broeck's American horse *Stark*, won the race for the Goodwood stakes against a field of seventeen competitors.

The Goodwood Cup was won, with the greatest ease, by *Promised Land*, the American horse *Prioress* coming in third.

The bounties to seamen had been slightly reduced, and the system extended to Sept. 30.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 28th contains the official announcement, that the Emperor has decided that the army and navy shall be restored to a peace footing with the least possible delay. It is stated that as soon as the troops have returned to France and resumed their previous quarters, great numbers of temporary furloughs will be granted, which will afterwards be made definitive for all those men who have twelve or eighteen months to serve.

The Administration of Marine is said to have received the necessary instructions for preparing the definitive discharge of all sailors who, having already served six years, have been called to join the fleet within the last six months.

The London *Times*, in a leader on the proposed French disarmament, says: "We recognize in this disarmament the sagacity of the Emperor in guaging the temper of his people; and for our own part we rejoice that we may now return to security and peace. We shall, of course, in due time, follow the example of our neighbors."

The *Daily News* thinks the execution of the proposed measure would be a most valuable pledge for the peace of the world, and says the announcement will be accepted with candor.

The *Post* says general confidence must be excited throughout Europe, and a long and uninterrupted peace is to be hoped for.

Prior to the announcement of a disarmament the Paris correspondence was filled with conjectures as to the warlike designs of France, particularly in regard to England, and many absurd statements were made. One writer says:

"Orders have been sent from Paris to expedite the departure of the French troops from Italy. Of the one hundred and twenty thousand men in the north of Italy, sixty thousand were to be sent to Susa and Genoa by rail at the rate of thirty-five hundred per day. These are to be in Paris on or before the 14th of August, and after the Emperor's *fête* the Rhine is their destination, in order to show Germany the rapidity with which French troops can be moved from the scene of victories in the south to fresh enterprises, if necessary, in the north."

It was still rumored that the Emperor contemplated a visit to London, but it was not generally credited.

A camp of 80,000 men was being formed at St. Maur, near Paris.

The *Moniteur's* announcement of the projected disarmament caused great excitement, and a rise of one per cent. on the Bourse. This, however, was subsequently nearly half lost. The Rentes closed on the 29th at 68f. 45c.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that it was generally believed that a deputation with the Prince Napoleon at their head, would shortly arrive to take the remains of the Duke de Reichstadt to France.

The correspondence of the *Independence Belge* thus speaks of the projects of reform entertained by the Emperor of Austria:

"All the provincial councils of the Empire are to be convoked simultaneously, in order to answer a series of questions on the ameliorations which they may think necessary to the internal government of the States, especially in the provisional organization. The councils will have complete liberty in their deliberations, and may make known openly and sincerely to the Emperor the wants and wishes of the populations. Important financial and military reforms are likewise projected."

The Austrian War Department has decided that the first army shall be maintained at present on a war footing. Its effective strength is estimated at 200,000 men. The other corps are on their march to their former cantonments in Galicia and Hungary.

ITALY.

The official Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a circular of the Minister of the Interior to the Governors and Intendants General, which says the change of Cabinet does not produce any serious variation in the character of the policy of Sardinia. The new Ministry will continue to favor as largely as possible the development of the great principles which are the bases of public right. The Minister goes on to ask support in tranquilizing the discouraged minds, in strengthening the belief in the right to liberty, and in preparing the annexed provinces for liberal institutions. The circular concludes by promising reform in the extension of commercial and provincial liberty.

Preparations were being made at Milan for a grand illumination, to take place on the arrival of the King of Sardinia, who is expected in a few days to visit his new Lombard capital.

Chevalier Farini, Governor of Modena, has, by order of the King of Sardinia, withdrawn from Sardinian authority, and published a proclamation, in which he remits the Government to the Municipal members. The populace assembled in crowds and proclaimed the Municipality by acclamation the Dictators of the country. Chevalier Farini accepted a provisional regency to maintain public order and reunite the Representative Assembly of Modena, which is to pronounce on the future settlement of the country.

The result of the deliberations on the question of annexing Tuscany with Piedmont has been made known from one hundred and forty-one places, including Leghorn and Florence. The result shows 809 affirmative against 15 negative votes.

The abdication of the Grand Duke of Tuscany in favor of his son, is officially confirmed.

The *Nord* denies that any French troops are to occupy the Duchies. Those who are at Rome will remain for the present where they are. Nowhere else will there be any intervention in Italy.

The London *Times* quotes a letter from Milan which states that the extreme party is beginning to agitate, and it is possible Venetia may rise in insurrection.

A letter from the Valtelline says that on hearing of the preliminaries to the peace Garibaldi offered the resignation of himself and all his officers to the King of Sardinia, but that he refused them.

The Government of the Romagna had adopted the Code Napoleon.

SPAIN.

The recent conspiracy at Seville was of a Republican character, and had ramifications at Barcelona, Granada and Santandar. The conspirators were to have met on a given day in the Place del Dugue, Seville, to commence the insurrection, but before that time twelve or fourteen of them were arrested, and the Place occupied by troops.

The Madrid *Gazette* officially announces that the Queen of Spain is in the fifth month of pregnancy.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The India, China and Australia mails reached Marseilles on the 29th. The dates are Calcutta, June 16, Hong Kong, June 4, and Melbourne, May 19.

The Calcutta Produce markets were inactive. Imports dull. Exchange 2s. ⅜d.

At Hong Kong Exchange was 4s. 10½d.@4s. 11d.

At Fou-Chou Tea was active and higher. Imports dull. Exchange 5s. 2d.@5s. 3d.

At Shanghae tea was dull. Imports quiet. Silk rather dearer. Exchange 6s. 8d.

From Singapore it is stated that the inhabitants at Bangernissen had risen and murdered nearly every European.

At Melbourne produce was dull, and imports active. Exchange 1½@2 ℔ cent. premium.

There was great excitement at Melbourne through the Chinese refusing to pay the residents' tax, and numbers had been arrested.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to July 21. Several shipwrecks, attended with loss of life, had occurred on the South African coast, but no American vessels are mentioned.

The Very Latest.

London, Saturday.

The *Daily News'* City Article says the Stock Exchange on Friday was quiet, the extreme variation being scarcely one-eighth.

In the other departments there was little alteration in prices. The demand for money was moderate. No bullion was taken from the Bank, the gold by the *City of Baltimore* supplying the immediate wants of exporters.

The *Times* City article says: "The funds opened on Friday at a fractional improvement, but soon showed renewed dullness. The extent of the business was unimportant, and there was little spirit shown in any department. There was a good demand for money, and in the general market two-and-a-half per cent. was the lowest rate. At the Bank applications were limited."

The *Morning Post* says that, according to reports in Paris last night, Count de Persigny has deferred, for a day or two, his return to London, from Florence, on his mission from the Tuscan Government.

The Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Zurich Conference reached Paris yesterday, and had an interview with Count Walewski.

The *Invalide Russe* says, the Cabinets of Paris and Vienna may make whatever treaties they please, but in fixing the lot of Italy they are bound to ask the concurrence of the rest of Europe.

Further Extracts from our Foreign Files.

From our files of foreign papers to the 27th July, we are enabled to make further extracts of interest in anticipation of the arrival of the mails by the *Arabia*.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND IN THE CONGRESS.

From the London Daily News, (Liberal) July 25.

The partisans of Austria resist the notion of any European Congress on Italian affairs; naturally enough, for they know it is impossible that Europe could assent to worse terms for the partly emancipated victims of her tyranny than those said to have been agreed on at Villafranca. In point of fact nothing definite and insusceptible of modification was agreed on at the interview between the two Emperors, except the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont. But the Cabinet of Vienna chooses to assume that many other things then and there discussed, may be taken for granted in the sense it likes; and it prefers taking the chance of wrangling them out, in part or whole, with the Cabinet of the Tuileries, to submitting its pretensions to the calm and impartial arbitrament of Europe. As regards the oft-demanded reforms in the Papal States, for example, it discerns clearly the difference between having to deal solely with a Government like that of Catholic France, and with those of non-Catholic Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain; and, apart from all specific items of a settlement, it calculates shrewdly that if the other Powers should be induced absolutely to decline entering into a conference upon any basis, regardless of the earnest instances of Napoleon III., that potentate may not be found in a mood impracticably hard to deal with. Having just let off the steam of a crusade for the liberation of Italy he cannot easily or immediately get it up again. If nothing practical and positive be done speedily to confirm the new governments recently established, and to secure the recognition of their authority, the malign hope is cherished that disorders may be incited, affording the desired pretence for joint or separate intervention, colorably to maintain tranquillity alone, but really to repeat the reactionary proceedings of 1848 and 1849. In one way or other, it is felt that Austria has the deepest interest in excluding the disinterested Powers from giving an opinion or enforcing a judicial sentence as to the past, the present, or the future of Italy; and therefore no means are at the present moment spared to persuade or pique those States into summarily refusing to coöperate in the work of peace.

The Ruler of France, on the other hand, has confessedly much to gain by the assembling of a General Congress. He disdains to conceal his disappointment at the manner in which his off-hand attempt to settle matters with his Imperial brother over a breakfast table in a small country town, has been received. There is a certain *naivete* in the petulance with which he says to the Italians: "I did my best for you by arms, but these confounded neighbors of mine worried me so that I was forced to give over before my work was half done;" and there is a certain dash of fairness in the audible expostulation he addresses to us: "Well, if you do not approve of my rough draft of a remodeled Peninsula, say what you would have done, and let us all sit round a green table with diplomatic pens in hand and settle it somehow." All this is upon the surface reasonable enough, and perfectly consistent with the usuage of good-fellowship between nations. As opposed to this nothing reads more wayward and unstatesmanlike than the random proposition of Lord Elcho to tie the hands of the Executive Government before it knows precisely what it is called on to accept or decline, by a loud-sounding resolution of the House of Commons, that it would be unbecoming the dignity of the country to listen to any overtures, for any purpose, from any quarter whatsoever, at the present time. The dignity of the country can only be maintained by the free exercise of its highest wisdom, not by indulging in the political pastime of blind man's buff. The dignity of a great country neither finds it necessary to walk upon stilts in order to keep its feet out of the mire, nor to lock itself up in a dark room lest the wistful eyes of some wily seducer should overpower it by their gaze. National dignity is indeed ineffably dear to every true son of the soil; but it is to be guarded by great moral laws and discriminating political principles, capable of application and adaptation according to the ever varying circumstances of the time,—not by being ensconced behind a formal wooden fence, set carefully over with the crooked nails of faction. We are ready to affirm the right or power of Parliament on great occasions to pronounce a declaratory and even a directory opinion respecting the general policy which the Administration should pursue; but we contend that in all cases of the kind, Parliament ought to be very sure that it has before it the whole of the facts and circumstances regarding which it would divest the Executive of its ordinary discretion, and consequently of its proper responsibility. A more perilous thing the Legislature cannot do than this. Better far declare at once that it distrusts the men composing the Executive, and that it will set up others in their stead before it separates for the Autumn, than rashly come to a resolution which, whatever may tide during the next three months, would have the effect of paralyzing its action, no matter how salutary that action might be.

Do we then necessarily come to the conclusion that a Congress is desirable, and that England ought at once consent to become a party thereto? Far otherwise; our prepossessions we will freely own are all the other way. We have pointed out the danger that would attend our participation in negotiations upon such a basis as were at first reported from Vienna. The recollections of the past are to us full of warnings against being drawn into negotiations the end of which no man can pretend to foresee, while the thanklessness of all we can hope at best to accomplish is that which every well-read and sound-thinking man must be convinced of. Certainly unless the basis offered be such as to give substantial ground for believing that we can attain positive securities for Italian freedom which otherwise is not likely to be secured, we should deeply deplore our being drawn into the matter. Two things seem to us indispensable as ingredients in the preliminaries of a Congress—the one, that its fundamental object should be declared to be the securing for the inhabitants of the Peninsula reformed political institutions, in so far as they may in their respective States have demanded them; and secondly, that henceforth no foreign Power shall be at liberty to interpose by arms in the domestic affairs of any State of the Peninsula, without the consent of the other Powers of Europe. If these conditions be not conceded *in limine*, then, indeed, it would not be for the honor or dignity of Great Britain to enter into the discussion of any project for the redistribution of Italy; for without them such redistribution could only be a revised edition of the dynastic fraud perpetrated at Vienna in 1815, and published with legitimate and logical commentaries, notes, and appendices, at Troppau, Laybach, and Verona, in succeeding years. If a European Congress offers its mediation in Italian affairs, it must do so either in the interests of absolute sovereigns or of populations seeking to be free. With the former we can have no fellowship, no previous counsel, no complicity after the fact. If the latter be what the Government of France desires, then we ask for the recognition of the simplest and best test that our Government is really in accord with it in the reading of the condition. We do not say what form of rule shall be recognized in Tuscany, or Venetia, or elsewhere. We do not pretend to judge beforehand what modifications of detail may be deemed necessary or desirable in any or in all. What we do ask is, that whatever be the form adopted by the people of each State, be it to our liking or be it not, it shall not be interfered with by foreign bayonets under any pretence or upon any plea whatsoever. If by holding out for these terms England should be able to secure the external independence of the Peninsula, we believe an inestimable benefit would be obtained.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S PRUSSIAN DISPATCH.

From the Economist.

Lord Malmesbury and Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald have made a vehement but futile effort to fasten on Lord John Russell's vigorous and admirable Prussian dispatch the charge of endangering the principle of English neutrality. We call attention to this incriminated dispatch with the greater interest, because we earnestly hold with Lord Malmesbury that "the duty of maintaining neutrality has not ceased with the war;" and, we would add, that much of the advice given to Prussia in Lord John Russell's dispatch applies equally to the practical question now before all the great European Powers, and Prussia, of course, amongst the number, whether or not they should consent to appear at the Congress which France, as it seems, desires, and Austria deprecates, for the purposes of giving a European sanction to the peace of Villafranca. That question we propose to discuss in another article. At present we wish to consider the dispatch merely in its bearing on the special policy of Prussia, and to enforce the unspeakably important position that Italian politics can never be cleared of their inextricable confusion at all, until they are considered with pure reference to Italian interests; or, in other words, until the small particles of reason at the bottom of the oft-repeated saying, that "Germany must be defended not on the Rhine, but the Mincio and the Adige," be taken for what it is worth—a saying not without some military significance, since of course it is an advantage to any country to be near her reserves while her antagonist is far from her reserves, but, nevertheless, involving most fatal and pernicious political errors.

This is, in effect, the burden of Lord John's dispatch; and if such advice, accompanied by a distinct warning that England intends to keep neutral, is to be branded as endangering neutrality, then all plain speaking of every kind is at an end as soon as the position of neutrality is taken up. Such a doctrine is, of course, the mere invention of party spirit. We can conceive no principle that it is more important for England to urge, at such a crisis as the present, on Prussia, than the duty of taking the plain and natural and geographical, rather than the technical and artificial view so common with diplomatists, of the interests of the different States. While Mantua, Peschiera and Verona are regarded as outposts of Germany, it is impossible that Germany can consider the Italian question on its real merits. Lord John Russell says very forcibly, because very simply:—"The utmost that can be said is that while many Germans look upon these fortresses as a bulwark of Germany, many Italians look upon them as a menace to Italy." And as they happen to be in Italy and to dominate Lombardy, while they are at best outposts, and very advanced outposts of the Austrian Tyrol, it is not very difficult to say which of the two statements has the most force.

The truth is, that it is this habit of putting Italy to extraneous uses, from the false point of view of German or other European interests, which has already involved Europe in all its Italian troubles. At the treaty of Vienna, Austria was put into Italy as a watch-dog to keep France out, and Piedmont was strengthened for the same purpose. What have been the results? That the only good and useful purpose of which Piedmont has utterly failed has been the exclusion of France from Italy, and that the reason she has so failed has been the intrusion of Austria into Italy. In other words, the Italian power set up as a barrier against France has been positively tempted by the conduct of the non-Italian Power established in Italy for the same purpose, to open Italy once more to the armies of France.

No one can need a clearer illustration of the results of that artificial diplomatic habit of mind which refuses to regard the interests of any European country from the plain and natural, because national, point of view. Of the very Powers on whom Europe relied for the exclusion of France, one has been the irritating cause, and the other the political instrument, of her renowned interference. The very fortresses strengthened by Austria ostensibly as outposts of Germany, have been regarded throughout Italy as menaces to the Italians, and have been amongst the most powerful inducements which led Piedmont to invoke French aid. What does this really teach except this—that to subordinate the natural and Italian view of Italian evils to foreign considerations which, because foreign, must be also secondary, is a blind policy, that leads to far greater evils than it remedies? What can be more wise and sagacious than Lord John's doctrine, that "it cannot be necessary for the safety of Berlin and Magdeburg that the Government in Milan and Bologna should be bad." Indeed, how much further might the saying have been extended? How important is it for the safety of Berlin and Magdeburg that the Government in Milan and Bologna should be satisfactory, and not unsatisfactory to the Italian people. Had the Government in Milan and Bologna been satisfactory to the Italians, Piedmont would have had no case for the interference of France—France could not have interfered without arming all Europe against her—and the citizen soldiers of Berlin and Magdeburg, instead of submitting to all the miseries of "mobilization," would have been pursuing quietly for the last two months the even tenor of their trades and professions.

If once Prussia could be persuaded to drink in the wholesome and long disregarded truth, embodied in Lord John's dispatch, that the cause of tranquillity in Europe can never be served by regarding the interests of one great nation as completely subordinate to the interests of another, we should entertain much more hope than we now do of the ultimate settlement of the Italian question on a sound and durable basis. When France and Austria strive to gain a European sanction to their recent agreement, the question for the German Powers, even as regards self-interest alone, will be, not, how those interests would be affected by a certain territorial distribution, if the Italian people did not exist, but how far that territorial distribution, by securing or failing to secure the confidence and tranquillity of the Italian people, is likely to affect their Transalpine neighbors; not how far certain fortresses would be valuable "bulwarks" for Germany if they were German outposts and on German territory, but how far they can answer this purpose while they irritate the national pride of Italians, threaten their independence, and so rouse up a deep current of Anti-German passion in the mind of Italy. If this be the light in which Prussia views the question, instead of the conventional light of Austrian traditions, we feel no doubt at all that Prussia will refuse as steadily as England to become a party to any peace formed on the basis, or anything like the basis of the peace of Villafranca; and that the private contract between France and Austria which goes by that name, will consequently fail entirely to get any European sanction, and therefore ultimately fall of effect. Nor will this be all. If once two European Powers, so great as England and Prussia, commit themselves to a truly disinterested and Italian view of the Italian question, much will already be done towards its settlement, for the vicious theory inherent in the old Vienna compact, will be seen and rejected by Europe. Assuredly we have read no recent document that contributes to this great end half so much as Lord John's recent Prussian dispatch.

FRANCE.

The London *News* correspondent writes, July 24: "Yesterday the Emperor's extraordinary speech to the Corps Diplomatique, averring that all Europe had been unjust towards him, was read in an alarming sense. It was very generally considered as the counterpart to that celebrated comminatory sentence addressed to M. de Hubner on last New Year's day, which, like the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, was the precursor of the late bloody campaign. If a threatening word addressed to Austria led within six months to Magenta and Solferino, what, it has been said, may not be expected to follow from a gage of defiance thrown to all Europe! To-day, however, there is a disposition to take a less sombre view of things. The Emperor's expressed dissatisfaction is grammatically referable to the past—to the period of the commencement of the war—and not to the present or the prospects of the future. The speeches of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, as reported by telegraph, much favored this brighter view of the political situation, and the arrival of Count de Persigny from London was hailed at the Bourse as a mission of peace."

There were considerable fluctuations in the Rente. It opened well, under the influence of the better view of the Emperor's speech to which I have alluded. A rise of full 50c., realized in the early part of the day, was met by a telegram from London reporting a fall of ⅛ ℔ cent. in Consols. The Rente fell at once ⅛ upon this news, but the arrival of Count de Persigny becoming known a rally occurred, and the considerable fall of yesterday was more than effaced. The closing prices of the Threes were 67.80 for cash, and 68 for account, being a rise of 65c. and 80c. Mobilier rose 28.75. The Orleans Railway rose 20, Northern 15, Lyons 16, Southern 7.50, and Eastern and Western 2 50 each.

Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, has obtained leave to return to France before his *corps d'armée*, and is expected very soon.

M. Aubert, formerly prefect of Corsica, has left Paris for Marseilles, to receive the remains of his brother-in-law, the Duke d'Abrantes, who died of his wounds after the battle of Solferino. The deceased Duke was the second son of Marshal Junot. The title, created by Napoleon I., in 1808, is now extinct.

It is feared that the grand archeological expedition to Greece, projected by M. Alexandre Dumas, is stifled in the bud. He had chartered a frigate, to be called the *Monte Cristo*, which was to explore the coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt. A large staff of men of letters, artists and photographers were retained for the voyage. Part of the plan was to anchor the *Monte Cristo*, on her return from her adventures, in the Seine, near the Pont Royal, and to have a grand photographic and artistic exhibition on board. But the *Monte Cristo* was a Greek vessel, which sailed from Greece for Marseilles two months ago. She has not since been heard of, and it is, therefore, feared that she is lost.

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilda have taken up their residence in the villa erected by his highness in the Champs-Elysées.

The same correspondent subsequently writes:

"The St. Cloud manifesto, which throws so little light on the great subject of the Italian question, will be forgotten long ere the proverbial nine days have elapsed. The question itself remains, visible, palpable, not looming in the distance, but coming upon us with strides more and more rapid. Reflecting men seem to like it less the more they see of it. They who are unwilling to believe the worst, await some further disclosure or explanation. "We do not know all," they say. "It is impossible that one si habile as Napoleon III. should wittingly have aimed this blow at his own prestige, that he should deliberately have tied this political knot, (he possessing all the while other means of solution,) unless he foresaw some mode of separating it short of a return to the sword, and this time the sword drawn against an indignant people rising in defence of their rights." These persons indulge a vague hope that the Emperor may have reserved to himself a sort of loop hole in the way of discretionary powers in the ultimate settlement of the conditions of peace, at present unknown to the public: that he may have reserved to himself the right of exercising those powers in favor of Italian freedom widely or the reverse, according to the greater or lesser degree in which public opinion shall be expressed.

This optimism does not extend either to the Republican Party or to those serious but moderate lovers of freedom whose experience of the past teaches them to look beneath the surface of things. In the eyes of the former, the diminution of the imperial prestige assumes the proportions of an established reality, and, as may be easily supposed, is not a source of any very deep affliction. This party viewed with unmitigated satisfaction the indignation expressed with so little reserve in the Faubourg St. Antoine at the announcement of the peace, manifested as we know by the tearing down of the proclamation, and other acts of violence, which was followed by domiciliary visits, and by the disappearance "during our pleasure" of sundry individuals among the *prolétaires* of the industrious but turbulent quarter in question.

The moderate Liberals, though strongly opposed to the Imperial *regimé*, do not at present see their way to any more satisfactory order of things, and between anarchy and Napoleonism, choose the latter. The effect of the peace of Villafranca upon these men has been to shake whatever faith they had in the political ability, resolution and unity of purpose of Napoleon III. In their opinion he has, throughout these transactions, acted the part, not, as M. Troplong insinuated, of a "*politique prudent autant qu'habile général*," but of a spoilt and willful child, who plays with a gaudy toy till he grows weary of it and then dashes it in pieces. They feel that confidence cannot be inspired by one who wields so tremendous a power as does the French Emperor, unless his judgment be cool, unvacillating, and superior to mere passing influences. And what claim, they ask, do recent events show Napoleon III. to have established to such a character?

In support of this view of the question, I will here record an opinion as to the sudden abandonment of the war which I heard expressed by a person whom (seeing that, albeit the ignoble vulgus in France will probably never be allowed to peruse this number of your journal, it will be none the less curiously scanned in official quarters) I must not, however remotely, indicate. Suffice it that the authority, as far as the views expressed go, is most reliable. Napoleon, says "the party" in question, had during two months met with an amount of success and good luck quite out of all human calculation, wholly unlooked for by him (whatever his faith in "his star") and whereat his generals absolutely stood aghast in astonishment. It did really seem as if some superior power were present with him, scattering confusion in the councils of the opposite camp, and disposing in his favor events which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been fraught with destruction to him. Arrived in presence of the Quadrilateral, a reaction, mental and bodily, took place in him. He is 52; his health is shaky; though excitement keeps him up for a long time, he cannot go on for ever opposing nature. The flame which burns the brightest goes out the soonest; and Napoleon, with all his boasted Dutch phlegm, is no exception to the general law. In short, he was simply tired of the business, and being tired, thought the occasion favorable for backing out of it. He had, at a very small comparative cost, earned the right to sport the laurels of a "conquering hero" in Paris. It was unnecessary to take anybody's advice—even that of his subordinate officer, the King of Sardinia. Nobody could oppose his will, not even the King aforesaid. He was as absolutely master of his own actions as he was of the 200,000 soldiers encamped around him, and whom by a word he could either hurl at the walls of yonder frowning fortresses or march quietly back to France. And so the interview at Villafranca was proposed. The rest we know.

In addition to these considerations, let me add another to which history will perhaps hereafter assign its due weight in these transactions. It may be said that next to the one great object of establishing his dynasty on the throne, that which he has most at heart is to receive the *sacre* at the hands of the Pope. It is, I believe, a settled point that, in return for Louis Napoleon's guarantee of the integrity of the temporal dominions of the Papacy, the compliment inferred by the offer of the "Presidency," and perhaps the kissing and being friends with his faithful brother (in a Catholic sense) Francis Joseph, Pius IX. will at no very distant period visit Paris and perform the ceremony in question.

This will of course be a case of sack-cloth and ashes for the legitimists as a political party. To the ultramontanists, however, viewed in their connection with Rome, it will be a triumph. Romanism will be exalted at the cost of Gallicanism. It is said, by the by, that Louis Veuillot has been received recently at St. Cloud. He and his friends, of course, distrust the Government which professes to be based upon the glorious and immortal principles of the revolution, and they silently gnash their teeth while they fawn upon the exalted personage who, *avec connaissance de cause*, to use the words of Cardinal Morlot, ordered the admission over the Belgian frontier of Edmond About's terrible "Question Romaine;" but it is impossible that they should not rejoice when they note the formidable *tria juncta in uno* who are about, in vulgar parlance, to cook the Italian goose. And it may be here observed that, exactly in proportion as this party is elevated at the prospect of the fate in store for Italy, the Protestant party is depressed. In their eyes the Pope and the pair of Catholic Emperors form a triad which it would be far more desirable to see confounded than that of "the Devil, the Pope, and the Pretender," celebrated in English history.

It is possible that I may come with a prejudiced mind to the consideration of the Emperor's answer to the *corps diplomatique* reported in to-day's *Moniteur*. I cannot divest myself of the idea that it has a certain fretful and bored tone which answers to the aforesaid mode of accounting for the sudden peace. His Majesty certainly wastes no useless breath about the matter. Perhaps he thought the nuncio might have been less brief in his address, which occupies but four lines in the official columns. It runs thus:

"Sire: The diplomatic body feels the wish to ask your Majesty's leave to offer its anxious and sincere congratulations upon your happy return, and the prompt conclusion of the peace."

A clumsy affair enough, you will see; but perhaps it was spoken in Latin, and if the legate is no better hand at that language than the Pope, the wonder is that it is not even worse.

The Emperor's hope that the peace may be of long duration is reassuring, as far as mere words can reassure the world. The absence of any remarks as to the revival of commerce from the former manifesto was thought remarkable, and gave rise to much uneasy comment. This may help to repair the omission. And yet the effect of this new speech upon the Bourse has been to produce a fall of 55c., a worse reception than the first speech met with. *Audi alterum partem* says the adage. Napoleon declares that Europe is unjust towards him. It is possible that Europe may have some reason for its thoughts about Napoleon, whatever they may be. It would seem that the mercantile world inclines rather to the opinion of Europe than of Napoleon.

ITALY.

A Milan letter of the 21st says that Count Gabrio Casati, who was President of the Provisional Government of 1848, will be a member of the King of Sardinia's new ministry, in order that Lombardy may be fairly represented in the united Government. Reports come from many quarters that Garibaldi and his troops are expected to turn upon the Roman States. By the last accounts, however, they were in the Valteline, at Val Canonico and Como. They are said to be 12,000 strong and still recruiting, and the persuasion was strong among them that they were going to fight against the Pope.

A Turin letter in the *Patrie* of July 20 says that the Hungarian legion is dissolved, and that Kossuth has gone to Aix-les-Bains.

M. Ratazzi has ordered the formation of regiments of National Guards in every province of the Lombardo-Sardinian Kingdom. At Reggio, in Modena, the National Guard has been called out.

The *Opinione* of Turin has the following on the subject of the restoration of the ducal families:

"The restored princes could not conceal the falseness of their position with regard to the governed. If, then, liberty has hitherto been impossible by reason of the thirst of despotism in princes, it would now become impossible on account of the aversion, suspicion and reciprocal hatred which would exist between the governed and the governing. * * * Italy is reduced to the melancholy position of being able to hope for her entire emancipation in war only, in the face of the sort of European conspiracy against her liberty and independence which is revealed in the diplomatic action of the powers. Italy will, then, be obliged to do all in her power to stir up war, until she has attained her object. * * * Italy is too weak herself alone to expel Austria from the peninsula, but she is strong enough to keep Europe in movement, to stir up wars and revolutions."

The *Indipendente*, of Turin, maintains that Piedmont ought not to abstain from sending a representative to the Conferences at Zurich, and adds that these Conferences should, of necessity, be followed by a European Congress, inasmuch as Europe has the greatest interest in the taking place of the Congress. France and Austria, says this journal, cannot be the sole arbiters of the destinies of Italy, since upon the well-being of Italy depends the tranquility of Europe.

A letter in the *Nazione* of Florence states that Garibaldi, after the news of the preliminaries of the peace, went to the King's quarters to give up his commission and those of all the officers of his corps, but that Victor Emanuel would not receive them, and that consequently Garibaldi and his officers have retained their rank. The King told him that, as a Piedmontese General, he was not at liberty to give up his commission.

Signor Casati, member of the Milanese Provisional Government in 1848, has declined the Ministry of Public Instruction offered him by Ratazzi, but another Lombard, Signor Correnti, has been selected for office.

At Parma, on the 20th, the Judges and other officers of the Supreme Court of Revision took the oath of fidelity to Victor Emanuel.

The Governor of the State of Parma has named Antonio Kobio, engineer, Inspector-General of the National Guard in the Parmesan provinces.

The *Monitore Toscano* says:

"Tuscany is arming, and she ought to arm, because she ought to repulse her worst enemy, the vanquished of Solferino, if she should claim to reascend the throne of Tuscany. But "to arm" does not mean to make a levy, as the secret favorers of the fallen dynasty pretend. Without a levy Tuscany has already soldiers armed against that enemy. She has an army; she will soon have the National Guard. The towns must arm; and when the tocsin sounds the inhabitants of the country must arm themselves with scythes and whatever arms they may find to their hands. Let Europe be assured that a people as civilized as the Tuscan people, will not endure the affront of having for a monarch one who was yesterday with the Emperor of Austria striving against the Italian arms."

At Modena the magistrates, advocates and notaries have declared their unalterable devotion to the House of Savoy, and renewed the compact of 1848. The Marquis Camillo Fontanelli, Giuseppe Malmusi, and Luigi Carbonieri, have been sent on an extraordinary mission to the Courts of Turin, Paris and London, to explain the views of the Modenese provinces in regard to the solemn act by which they have devoted themselves to Victor Emanuel. Giuseppe Malmusi was formerly *Chargé d'Affaires* at Tangiers. He lost a son in the battle of the Tchernaya, and one in the recent battle of Solferino.

AUSTRIA.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Vienna, writes as follows, dated Friday, July 22:

"The Plenipotentiaries of France and Austria will meet at Zurich in the course of the next week, in order to conclude peace on the basis of the preliminaries signed at Verona. It is now proposed that the treaty shall be concluded between the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph, and that Sardinia shall make peace with Austria by means of an 'Additional Act.' Neither England, Russia, nor Prussia are to be represented at Zurich, but as soon as the treaty of peace has been ratified, the fact will be made known to those Powers. The arrangements which have been made by France and Austria will satisfy neither the neutrals nor the Italians; but the two Emperors appear to care as little for the one as they do for the other.

The Austrian Government affects to be well pleased with the conditions of peace, and probably it really is so, as it is aware that the neutral Powers intended to propose much more disadvantageous terms than those which have been obtained from the Emperor of the French. A person who must necessarily be well informed on the subject, has this morning told me that the British Government not long since proposed to Russia and Prussia to make the cession of Venetia and Lombardy the basis of future negotiations for peace, and he also gave me to understand that the two last-mentioned Powers had consented to take the proposition into consideration. The proposals at first made by the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor Francis Joseph were: 1. That Lombardy and Venice should be separated from Austria, and placed as an independent kingdom under an Archduke. 2. That Modena and Parma should be given to Sardinia; and 3. That Tuscany should be ceded to the Duchess-Regent of Parma. These conditions having been rejected, the counter-propositions made by Austria were accepted by the Emperor Napoleon. Count Rechberg and Baron Hess negotiated with His Majesty, and both of them were much struck by the extraordinary lucidity of his mind, and his talent for business. The preliminaries of peace were put to paper by the Emperor himself at Valleggio, to which place Count Rechberg went after the interview between the two Sovereigns at Villafranca. Baron Hess settled with Napoleon the conditions of the armistice, and he was subsequently sent with Count Mensdorff to Valeggio, to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the two Monarchs at Villafranca.

According to the Vienna journals the Emperor of Austria, in giving Lombardy to Piedmont, does not renounce the symbol of sovereignty of the old Lombard Kings; the celebrated iron crown, which had been removed from Monza to Verona, is to be placed in the collection of crown jewels of the empire at Vienna.

The following passage in an article in the *Ost Deustche Post* has been much talked of in diplomatic circles: "There is no time to be lost. The age in which we live is big with events of the highest import. It will be stimulated to activity."

These hints are supposed to be addressed to Prussia.

RUSSIA.

The following curious statement appears in a St. Petersburg letter of July 15:

"There are many versions in circulation touching the mission of Count Paul Scaouvaloff to the French headquarters in Italy. The one most accredited is that this personage was ordered by the Emperor Alexander to tell the Emperor of the French that Prussia and England, being alarmed at his great successes, had come to an agreement to check their continuance, and that, in the anticipation of a common action on the part of those Powers, Russia felt herself bound in honor to forewarn the French Emperor that she was not prepared to support him in the case of a general war.

This letter comes from a tolerably good source, and it goes to confirm an opinion which has of late been very prevalent, that Louis Napoleon had been too sanguine in his calculations of support from Russia.

It is again reported that the Emperor of Russia will soon visit Berlin, but no official announcement has yet been made of such being the intention of his Majesty, who, from all accounts, continues to be constantly occupied in the consideration of plans for the better development of the internal resources of his empire. In Finland, in particular, they have latterly been making great progress in this way; for not only are the works on the railway between Helsingfors and Tavastchuus carrying on with great energy, but the canal which joins the Finnish lakes with Lake Ladoga, and which will be of the greatest advantage to the trade in that district, has now been completed, and declared to be open for traffic.

Commercial Intelligence by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the week added up 63,400 bales, of which 5,500 were to speculators and 8,000 to exporters, the market closing with a good demand, causing holders to demand an advance of ⅛d., but this was only partially obtained, making the week's advance on the finer qualities very trifling, while for the inferior ones the quotations were barely maintained. Holders offered freely, but showed no disposition to press sales. The sales of Friday amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 1,600 were on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet but steady at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	8¼d.	Middling Mobiles	7⅛d.
Middling Orleans	7 3-16d.	Fair Uplands	7⅛d.
Fair Mobiles	7⅝d.	Middling Uplands	7d.

The stock in port was 675,000 bales, of which 607,500 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, and the prices of goods and Yarns had advanced—the market closed buoyant and active.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was dull. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the harvest prospects favorable. Flour very dull and nominally unchanged: American, 10s @12s. 3d. Wheat dull at Tuesday's improvement; Western Red, 7s. 6d.@9s. 4d.; do. White, 9s. 6d. Corn dull; European offered at a slight reduction; Mixed and Yellow American, 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; White, 7s.@7s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co.; Richardson, Spence & Co.; James McHenry and others report: Beef heavy and all descriptions slightly lower, but with more doing. Pork dull and quotations nominal. Bacon heavy and slightly lower. Lard dull but steady at 53s.@54s. for good refining. Tallow slow of sale, but prices unaltered; Butchers' Association, 54s. 6d.@55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Broker's Circular* reports Ashes steady at 27s.@27s. 6d. for Pots, and 29s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar quiet but firm. Coffee quiet. Rice steady. Tea firm; Congou wanted at 1s. 3½d. Fish Oils slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Linseed Oil dull at 29s.@29s. 6d. Resin dull; Common 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. American Tar 14s.@14s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull and considerably lower; sales at 35s.@33s., the market closing with holders demanding an advance.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers Circular reports that the market for Wheat opened early in the week with a slight advance, but closed with quotations barely maintained. Iron firm at £6 5s.@£6 10s. for Rails, and £6@£6 5s. for Bars; Pig steady at 53s. 6d.@53s. 9d. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Spirits Turpentine heavy and slightly lower; sales at 38s.@37s. on the spot, and 36s. to arrive. Fish Oils quiet. Linseed Oil quiet and scarce at 28s. 9d.@29s. Tallow steady. The Wool sales were animated, and prices were firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was slightly more stringent, with an increased demand.

Consols closed on Friday at 94⅞@95⅜ for account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £236,000.

Messrs. Baring Brothers quote Bar Silver at 5s. 2⅛d.; Dollars, 5s. 1⅛d.; Eagles, 76s. 4d.

HAVRE MARKET.

[For the week ending the 26th ult.]

Cotton dull; sales of the week, 3,000 bales; stock, 82,000 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 111f.; and do. *bas*, 106f., being a slight decline. The weather in France had been unfavorable for the crops. Breadstuffs were dull, but steady. Pot Ashes firm, at 40f. Coffee dull. Oils—sales unimportant. Rice heavy. Sugar dull, but firm. Lard dull. Whalebone in active demand and firmer.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring Brothers report a limited business at previous rates in State Stocks and an improved demand for Railroad Bonds. Panama Railroad Bonds being in large speculative inquiry, while in other descriptions transactions were small.

The London *Times*, of Friday, reports sales of New-York Central shares at a considerable decline, viz: 68, and of Pennsylvania Central Second Mortgage Bonds at 95.

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Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* arrived at this port at about 11 o'clock this evening. Her advices are fully anticipated by the dispatch received *via* Sackville.

The mails for the South go forward by the morning train *via* New-Haven, due at New-York at 5 P. M. to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

MORMON VILLAINIES.

The United States Officials and the Saints.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY WILSON, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP FLOYD, Utah Territory, Friday, July 1, 1859.

The Legislature of last Winter was composed almost entirely of men against whom there then rested or now rest accusations of murder, or other crimes of almost equal enormity. The first Judicial District comprises nearly one-half of the Territory, and out of the whole number of its representatives there are but one or two against whom there are not well-founded charges of crimes committed; these men were interested in the laws passed, and hence nearly all of their legislation is leveled at the heads of the Judiciary. Nearly every Bishop in the southern part of the Territory is skulking about in the mountains to avoid being arrested; they have a system of telegraphing by which there are spies posted in all of the passes, and as soon as they see an officer of the law approaching they hurry away, and by being acquainted with the by-paths, they almost infallibly succeed in giving the necessary information to enable the accused to escape before the officer can arrive. These men look to the Probate courts for acquittal in case they are arrested, the Judge of this Court being elected by joint-ballot of the General Assembly. Of course they always know their man, and hence one of the very earliest acts of the Legislature was to confer unusual powers upon it,—to grant them original jurisdiction, both civil and *criminal*, as well in chancery as at common law. They have another court called the County Court, composed of the Probate Judge and two selectmen sitting as associates, which is not legalized by the organic act, it expressly providing "that the judicial powers shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace;" and this County Court also, by legislative enactment is invested with the same original power that the United States District Court has, and by its being composed of Mormon officials' and all its deliberations and acts controlled by Mormons without regard to justice, it is made a scourge to Gentiles and a shield to those in the faith. On the 16th day of June last, in San Pete County, they tried one THOMAS IVEY for murder, and sentenced him *to be shot* on the 8th day of this month. On petition of THOMAS ADAMS, Esq., the Chief Justice issued a *habeas corpus* commanding the United States Marshal to summons GEORGE P. BILLINGS, the Sheriff of San Pete County, to appear before him and show cause why he unjustly and illegally detained the said IVEY in custody. This, it is hoped, will speedily settle the question of the powers and legality of these Courts; for if the summons is obeyed it will be a virtual acknowledgment of their incapacity, and the prisoner will then have a trial before a competent Court, and if it is disregarded, and the Sheriff executes the man, he will then be tried for murdering him. The Legislature of last Winter also passed an act prescribing the mode of procuring jurors by this mode: The County Courts are compelled to select juries for the District Courts, and thus they seek to tie the hands of the United States Judges not only in taking the business from their Courts by conferring equal powers upon inferior ones, but also by giving them Grand Juries that will refuse to return a true bill, or if compelled by force of circumstances to find an indictment, they have a Petit Jury that will acquit the accused. I am credibly informed, however, that the Judges will disregard this statute, on the ground that no one has the right to select their jurors except the officers of their own Courts.

The course that the Administration at Washington has seen proper to pursue has had the effect of almost paralyzing the Judiciary. The army, the only succor that the Judges had to look to, has been rendered useless to them, for it would have to be a very strong combination of circumstances, indeed, that would induce them to apply for military aid through the Governor, and especially so since he has made the humiliating acknowledgment, as I learn from unquestionable sources, that he has no power except through the Mormons themselves, and then tells them he will not be able to produce before them, or to aid in doing so, the persons engaged in the Mountain Meadow massacre and the Parish murder, unless they will accept the juries procured by the County Courts. If they will do this *the accused will come forward and stand their trial.*

When Judge CRADLEBAUGH held his Court at Provo he sent some prisoners over here for safe keeping until their trial should come on at the next term of Court. Since the recent orders from Washington, Gen. JOHNSTON has informed the United States Marshal that he will not keep them longer than the civil authorities can reasonably have time to take them away, and as there is not a jail in this District, nor any money to pay for transporting the prisoners to another, or for keeping them after they have got them there, the Marshal wrote the following letter to the Attorney for the Territory:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, June 20, 1859.

To Alex. Wilson, Esq., Attorney for the Territory of Utah:

SIR: There are some persons in the Guard-house at Camp Floyd, committed by Justice CRADLEBAUGH, then of the Second District, to my custody by his mittimus, on charge of murder.

The General commanding refuses to keep them longer than I can reasonably effect their removal.

I know of no provision by law for any jail in that District, nor the existence or any in fact; I know of no law providing payment for expenses of their transportation to any point, nor of any provisions adequate and certain for their maintenance; I know of no law providing for a Guard, nor for the payment of their wages and expenses.

I have therefore to ask your opinion of my duty in the premises, being anxious to conform to the law; as they will be discharged immediately from camp without some action on my part.

I respectfully request an early answer on this subject.

P. K. DOTSON.
United States Marshal Utah Territory.

To which the Marshal received the following lucid reply:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
Tuesday Morning, June, 21, 1859.

To PETER K. DOTSON, Esq., U. S. Marshal for U. T.:

SIR: I received your letter last evening in regard to the custody of your prisoners in the Guard-house at Camp Floyd.

In reply, I have to say that those prisoners were taken to Camp Floyd without any consultation with me whatever, and contrary to my express statement at the time of their commitment, to the Judge in open Court, that the proper place for them was in the custody of the civil authorities.

The duty of providing jails or other places for the safe keeping of prisoners, and of providing for the payment of expenses attending thereupon, rests, I believe, with the Legislature of the Territory, or the civil authorities of the respective counties.

The Governor of the Territory, the chief executive civil officer, will, I have no doubt, furnish you, upon application to him, with the information inquired of in your letter upon those points.

In regard to my opinion of your duty in the premises, which you request, I can only say that I shall at all times deem it a pleasure, cordially, when requested, to give you every information in my power.

Your duty, as executive officer of the Court, I take it for granted, is fully understood by yourself.

In regard to the means provided, should they be found inadequate, under existing Territorial enactments, I do not doubt you will be fully justified and sustained by law in making such necessary and proper arrangements as will enable you to accomplish and carry out the duty which the law has cast upon you in the premises.

By an act of Congress, passed May 4, 1858, pamphlet law, 1858, page 368, it is provided: "That on the restoration of peace in said Territory, (Utah,) the expenses of said Courts, when exercising jurisdiction under the Territorial laws, shall be chargeable to the Territory, or to the Counties, as in other Territories."

Peace has been declared to exist, and does exist in this Territory, and the above provision is fully operative and binding upon the Territory.

There is a certain provision made in the fee-bill, passed by the last Legislature, but whether it is adequate to the case in point, I cannot say.

I would suggest, under the provisions of this fee-bill, and from other matters that may occur to you, whether the Sheriffs of the respective counties may not be considered the *jailors* therein. But whether any judicial decisions have been made in this Territory to that effect, I am not informed, and therefore do not expect you to act upon this suggestion, unless it shall appear to you to be perfectly consistent with your duties and responsibilities in the premises.

Should this view, however, appear to you to be correct, then the Sheriff of Utah County would be chargeable with keeping the prisoners in question, after they shall have been delivered by you into his keeping, either as your deputy for the purpose, or as the jailors for the counties in which the offence was committed—as you shall be of the opinion the exigencies of the case and the command of your mittimus requires, for the safe-keeping of the prisoners.

I would also call your attention to the resolutions of Sept. 23, 1789, Stat. at large, 96; in which it is resolved, "That in case any State shall not have complied with the said recommendation, the Marshal of such State, under the direction of the Judge of the District, be authorized to hire a convenient place to serve as a temporary jail, and make the necessary provisions for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, until permanent provisions shall be made by law for that purpose, and the said Marshal shall be allowed his reasonable expenses incurred for the above purpose, to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States."

This resolution by its express terms, of course applies only to commitments under the laws of the United States, and to the States. But I also, in this connection, call your attention to the seventeenth section of the Organic act of the Territory of Utah, which says, "That the Constitution and laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory of Utah, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may be applicable."

Of course even if this resolution should be adjudged to be applicable to the case in point, the Territory of Utah, under the *proviso* first above mentioned, would be responsible for the necessary expenses incurred.

The foregoing views are furnished at your request as the best information I can at present obtain, and, of course, are extra judicial, and subject to the adjudication of the Courts.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER WILSON,
United States Attorney for Utah Territory.

Mr. WILSON very forcibly remarks that "peace does exist in this territory;" it is true we are not engaged in active military operations, but our peace is a dishonorable one to the Government of the United States, and every American citizen must feel it so when he passes over the ground black with the cinders of merchant and Government trains, burned by the Mormons: when he reads in their statute books laws prohibiting him from quoting the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, or any other Court, in the trial of any cause; when he hears men in public assemblies boldly announce that such and such things will do for people who are governed by the laws of the United States and the Articles of War, "but as for us, we are free and independent; we acknowledge no obligation to the Federal Government." When he knows that there are bands of thieves and murderers, organized by high church officials, for the purpose of cutting off the emigrant and merchant trains, and if they dared, to attack the United States Army itself; and in the face of all these facts the President sends out a pardon to the villains. It made the blood boil in the veins of every patriot to know that his Government would dishonor herself by making terms with traitors; and these Mormons, upheld in all their former wickedness by the Federal Government, now have the audacity to plead the President's pardon to acquit the perpetrators of that horrible Mountain Meadows massacre! And when the United States Judges have tried to punish criminals, the President, through the Attorney-General, has rebuked them, and when they have told him of the fiendish crimes that have been committed, he insults them by asking why they don't punish the offenders? well knowing that the Mormon Legislature and the Federal Government combined, have rendered the judiciary *perfectly* powerless. RICHARDS.

Arrest of the Counterfeiters, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

Since my last letter the party that went to the city to arrest MACKENZIE, has returned, having him in custody. They brought with them a bag, containing about a bushel of counterfeiting implements, &c., comprising a full set of engraving tools, about a dozen engraved copper plates for the Deseret Safety Association, and other Mormon swindling Banking Associations; a large number of forged drafts, one of them on the Bank of England, quite a number of blank Bank notes on the various Banks of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, of various denominations, but none over £20; a large quantity of Bank bills, some signed, others not, on the following Banks: Kirkland Safety Society Bank, Nauvoo House Association, Mormon; Bank of Cairo, Kaskaskia; Bank of the United States, Hudson River Bank, Bank of Wisconsin, Green Bay; the Mineral Point Bank, Bank of Ann Arbor, Michigan; the Mississippi and Alabama Bank, the Jackson County Bank, Michigan; Bank of Galliopolis, Ohio; (it will be seen that a majority of these Banks are broken. What influence may these Mormons have had in their falling?) A large number of blank Quarter-Master's checks on New-York and St. Louis, and several reams of bank-note paper, ready torn into proper sizes for Treasury checks, and dampened ready for the press. These things were all discovered in a private room in the building for "Home Manufacturers," within the enclosure and adjoining the residence of BRIGHAM YOUNG. While the United States Marshal and his assistants were engaged in making a list of the things they had found, one Mr. KANE, BRIGHAM's head clerk, and a cousin to Col. KANE, of infamous Peace Commissioner notoriety, went into the room and commanded the Marshal to let those things alone, they were the private property of BRIGHAM YOUNG, MAKENZIE had nothing to do with them; he was merely hired by BRIGHAM to work for him, and had no claim upon the things they were taking."

This MACKENZIE, when his person was examined, was found to have on the endowment garments—proving, what was before known, that he was a luminary in the bloody constellation of the rulers, in their highest confidence, and acting upon plans formed by their council. The intention of these men was not to put the Quartermaster's checks into circulation themselves, but to get the camp followers, that are always hovering about an army like vultures, to do so, so that if the fraud should be discovered, they might throw the blame upon the Gentiles; but through the avarice of one of the accomplices the plan miscarried. BREWER put one of the checks into circulation, and he and MACKENZIE were arrested; but it is feared that the ringleaders in the villainy, as usual, have hedged themselves about in such a manner that it will be impossible to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant their arrest. The preliminary examination of BREWER and MACKENZIE will take place to-morrow.

It will be remembered that some of these Mormons, when passing through Ohio and Indiana, were arrested for stealing and swindling, and they cried out persecution; in Nauvoo they were arrested for horse-stealing and robbery, and they cried out persecution; in Jackson County, Missouri, they were arrested for counterfeiting, forgery, and every other species of swindling, and they cried out persecution. In Utah they robbed and murdered emigrants, and rebelled against the United States,—the army was sent out to punish them, and they cried out persecution. President BUCHANAN heard their cry and pardoned them. They have again been arrested for forgery and counterfeiting, and I have no doubt they will again rend the sympathetic ears of his Excellency, the President, with the cries, "We are persecuted," and will *perhaps lay it upon the Indians*, as they did the Mountain Meadow massacre. Through their good friend Dr. FORNEY, there is about as much plausibility in the one case as in the other.

The American people do not properly understand the "self evident truth," that all men have a right to serve God according to the dictates of their own conscience; they say that the history of the world shows that every religious sect was persecuted in its infancy, they are therefore inclined to throw the mantle of charity over the crimes charged to this people; and thus under the name of religion villains are allowed to perpetrate the most hideous crimes, and yet go unpunished. The Mormons have succeeded in establishing a prestige of martyrdom, with which they screen their armies from the public gaze; and this charity of public opinion is not to be wondered at, when we reflect that the doctrine of total depravity cannot be comprehended unless its effects are witnessed in person. I would not persecute any man for his religious opinions, but there is no such thing as religion in the Mormon organization; its leaders are a set of lude, lecherous villains, who worship two gods—Money and Women. If there is such a thing as retributive justice, how long shall these villains go unpunished? RICHARD.

FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

March of United States Troops for Fort Vancouver—The Mountain Meadow Children—Pike's Peakers—Mormon Emigrants, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, July 1, 1859.

The usual routine of this city was quite interrupted a day or two since, by the passage through it of that portion of artillery heretofore stationed at Camp Floyd, and known as the heavy battery, consisting of seven brass pieces, with all the appurtenances, and a large train of baggage-wagons, and all the *et cæteras* of such a commend. They are *en route* for Fort Vancouver, for what, we cannot say. Surely, this is the only place, if any, west of the Missouri that such "implements" are at all requisite. Major REYNOLDS is Commander of the expedition. The Mormons seemed quite delighted at the departure of these formidable weapons, as they have an especia distaste for artillery tactics; and whilst Major PHELPS, with his light battery command, remains, the brethren will continue shy, as its Mexico reputation weighs heavily upon their minds.

On Tuesday last the Mountain Meadow children left this place in Government conveyances for the States. Fort Smith, Arkansas, is their destination. They were escorted by two companies of dragoons, under command of Lieut. ANDERSON, who go as far as Fort Kearney; another company of some regiment will join them at Bridger. JARVIS, Indian Agent, left in company with them, having resigned his post in this Territory.

These movements of the troops at first gave rise to various rumors among the faithful, and, indeed, no little concern, as they began to believe the reports of their own invention, that troops were to be quartered in this city.

The absorbing news for Utah by the last Eastern mail was the instructions from United States Attorney-General BLACK to Attorney WILSON, of this Territory, and to Judges SINCLAIR and CRADLEBAUGH, both of which papers were surprising to sojourners here, who have taken pains to inform themselves of the true state of affairs, past and present, of this Territory; yet both letters harmonise with the Mormon version. We repeat the inquiry—When will the Government and the East justly and duly appreciate Utah and her troubles? All we ask is justice.

The Judges have decided upon the terms of Court to be holden in this Territory as follows: At Nephi, in First District, on the fourth Monday in August; at Genoa, (Carson Valley,) in the Second District, on the first Monday in September; at Great Salt Lake City, in Third District, on the fourth Monday in July.

The Wheat crops of this Territory are reported as a failure. Grasshoppers are innumerable and very destructive in some of the lower counties, whilst backwardness of the season in the north is proving equally fatal.

Pike's Peakers are constantly arriving; the latest news by Capt. A. B. MILLER, just in from the States, is most favorable for Cherry Creek diggings, yet few place reliance in the reports. A large Mormon immigration is reported at Florence, N. T., on their way to this city—among other conveyances a hand-cart train of considerable size was about starting.

Major HUNT is now anxiously expected with about half a million of specie for the army. We bid him God-speed, as the cash is much needed.

Camp Floyd all in order. Mails regular. A. B.

New Mail Contractor—The Great Counterfeiting Case—Horace Greeley in Salt Lake, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday July 15, 1859.

This mail goes out under the conduct of new men, upon the responsibility of new contractors, J. M. HOCKADAY & Co. having disposed of their interest and contract to Messrs. RUSSELL & JONES, and turned over the stock and fixtures of the line a day or two since. It is an adage that new heads have new orders to establish, and this case is not an exception, as already old hands, tried hands, mountain boys, who have battled every difficulty and overcome every obstacle of the past Winter, have been discharged or quit, because of reduction of wages; and the Company, contrary to Mr. RUSSELL's accustomed liberality, left them at the stations on the road wheresoever they were at time of discharge, not carrying them to this or that end of the line, as has been the custom—whilst new and inexperienced men—for those posted could not stand the reduction—are filling their places.

By last coach from the East came HORACE GREELEY, whose appearance created considerable excitement. He has somewhat divided his time among the brethren and the Gentiles; is noncommittal on Territorial affairs, yet we suppose this mail will bear dispatches to his *Tribune*. We wish he or any able journalist would spend six months in the kingdom, and see how different would be their views of the sect from just halting a few days.

We have had several splendid rains, real States' rains, which have revived vegetation and done an incalculable amount of good.

Emigrants continue very numerous in the city and suburbs. Several large droves of fine horses have passed through for the California market. Horse-thieves abound here, and scarce a night passes without some depredations by these rascals. A man named BEATTY, and said to be one of WAUKENE's band, who infested California in early days, was shot near Ogden City a few days since by one JOHNSON. Said to be justifiable.

Yesterday commenced the sale of Government property at Camp Floyd. Many were the demands for conveyances to the camp. A great number of private individuals wished to avail themselves of this opportunity and get a few good animals, whilst a few operators desire a great many mules. As yet we have no returns from the sales. Our California news is chiefly of a political nature. The rivalry of candidates for Gubernatorial honors seem to absorb the attention of the public. A. B.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mining, Political, and General News from California.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 15, 1859.

The fine steamship *Golden Age*, of the Mail line, is now about a day over-due, with the mails and passengers supposed to have left New-York on the 5th ult. A dense fog enshrouds the entrance to the harbor, and during the last eighteen hours it would have been almost impossible for a vessel to find her way in. It is not improbable, therefore, that the *Golden Age* is hovering on the coast, awaiting the rise of the curtain which obscures her road. Her news is awaited with anxious interest, as it will probably bring us a week's later intelligence from Europe, *via* Tehuantepec, and give us further details of the battle of Magenta, which has set our foreign population nearly wild with enthusiasm.

In local affairs we have little of interest. Business continues depressed, for the reason that the market is full of goods, and the arrival of some thirty cargoes, now on the way to this port, is expected to reduce prices materially. In this anticipation purchasers buy as little as they can get along with. The yield of gold, however, continues to be as great as ever, and new discoveries of gold placers are of daily occurrence. The recently discovered Truckee and Washoe mines, across the Sierra Nevadas and north Carson Valley, so far as worked, are yielding splendidly It is scarcely a month since the first gold was dug there; but already "claims" have been staked off in the Truckee Mines for a distance of twelve miles; this, be it remembered, notwithstanding, that there is absolutely no water at the diggings to wash out the dust, and that none can be had except by digging artesian wells or constructing a flume some twenty miles in length. The region is barren; but Carson Valley, only twenty-five miles distant, is a rich agricultural district, and will be able to supply it with an abundance of provisions.

Messrs. JAMES WALSH and JOSEPH WOODWORTH, of Gross Valley, old and experienced miners, who recently returned from a trip to the Washoe mines, report the diggings as being fabulously rich, both in silver and gold, and that a number of miners who had a small supply of water from springs, were making from $100 to $400 per day with the old-fashioned rocker. The extent of the mines is a matter of some doubt, but it is their opinion that they will prove extensive. About six miles of the lead had been preempted by miners. The country, however, lacks two very important elements necessary for mining purposes, wood and water. There is not enough wood on a square mile to run an ordinary steam-engine for twenty-four hours, and the peculiar topography of the country will make it impossible to construct ditches, if water could be found, which is a matter of some doubt. The ore and pay dirt, they think, is rich enough, however, to justify hauling to Carson River, which is from six to ten miles distant from the mines. They saw dirt prospected which paid $40 to the pan, and heard it stated that as high as $107 had been obtained. The probability is that a wooden railroad will be constructed to Carson River, within a few months, so that this rich region may be fairly developed. An assay of the silver ore from Washoe Valley gave the following result: 23.41 per cent. of silver and 00.59 per cent. of gold. It also contained a small quantity of copper and lead. Thus it will be seen that a ton of the ore would yield near 500 pounds of pure silver.

An important and valuable discovery has been lately made in the vicinity of Temascal, about 60 miles from Los Angeles, that of a tin mine, the ore of which has been assayed and found to contain 32 per cent. metal.

The People's Party of San Francisco have commenced, with energy, preparations for the Fall campaign. This organization, if such it can be called, grew out of the Vigilance Committee of 1856, when men of all political parties agreed to lay aside their partisan preferences, and, in choosing their municipal officers, to select *good* men, irrespective of all considerations save their personal fitness. They eschew all primary meetings, or elections, substituting therefor a Committee of well-known citizens, who nominate the ticket, and send it forth upon the tide of popular support, relying solely upon its merits for success. This Nominating Committee appoints its own successors, in obedience to a spontaneous call of thousands of substantial citizens, who sign an appeal to them to undertake this delicate duty. The result of the arrangement is that San Francisco, for the last two or three years, has had the best local government of any city in the Union. If New-York would but follow our example, your freedom from the toils of the political demagogues who now control your municipal affairs, would speedily be accomplished. Our People's Committee nominate their successors to-night. It is probable that all of our present municipal officers, who have proved entirely faithful to their trusts, and who desire it, will be renominated. Mr. E. W. BURR, President of the Board of Supervisors, (and *ex-officio* Mayor,) declines a reëlection.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats of this city, under the lead of Mr. BRODERICK are engaged in an effort to get the *credit* of electing the city government, by nominating peoples party men, in the expectation that the Peoples Party will adopt them. The ruse will fail, as the nominees generally refuse to accept *partisan* nominations, and declare their allegiance to the People's ticket. The Anti-Lecomptonites have nominated the following:

For President of the Board of Supervisors—Franklin Knox, nominated by acclamation.
Treasurer—William H. Tillinghast.
Sheriff—P. C. Hyman.
County Recorder—G. W. Beckh.
County Assessor—John Barkaloo.
County Surveyor—George C. Potter.
Coronor—B. A. Sheldon.
Harbor Master—George S. Porter.
Superintendent of Public Schools—James Denman.
County Clerk—Alexander R. Baldwin.

F. P. TRACY, City and County Attorney, has resigned his place, under pressure of the *Bulletin's* recent exposure of his official delinquencies or carelessness, which have quite destroyed public confidence in the man. In his letter of resignation, he intimates a threat that he intends to attack the integrity of the President of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. BURR. It will be remembered that when the *Bulletin* first assailed Mr. TRACY's official conduct, instead of coming out boldly in vindication of himself, he went to work secretly and instigated a criminal prosecution against its proprietors for their publication of Mrs. SICKLES' confession. His course has sunk him so low in the estimation of the people here, that there is no single press poor enough to offer a word in his defence.

A man named R. VANCE, aged about 40 years, and a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, walked out of a second-story window of a hotel at Sacramento, on the 11th inst., suffering internal injuries which it is feared he cannot survive. He was intoxicated at the time.

I understand, upon reliable authority, that all the recently pending differences between Col. FREMONT and other owners in his Mariposa estate, have been amicably adjusted. All suits growing out of them have been withdrawn, and the Colonel is about to erect additional new quartz mills upon the river.

Col. FREMONT's family and household, says the *Mariposa Gazette*, are encamped upon the top of Mount Bullion, 3,000 feet above Bear Valley, and about 4,500 feet above tide-water. The atmosphere at this point is very comfortable during the hottest season. The spring at which they are encamped, is the resort of grizzlies, and a dispute regarding the water privilege is quite likely to arise between these beats, and the present squatters, during the Summer.

The dead body of a man was picked up in the bay, near the foot of Pacific-street, yesterday morning, which is supposed to be that of EDWARD PURNELLO, the man reported to have been burned to death at the fire on Davis-street on July 5. The head is half burned and the arms are burned off above the elbows. PURNELLO was a young man, usually known as "Tom," who came last to California in the ship *Challenge*.

The United States Quartermaster's transport schooner *Monterey*, Capt. WALCH, will leave this port to-day for Fort Yuma, on the Colorado River, with one company of the Sixth Infantry, (now at the Presideo,) in command of Lieut. HIGGINS, to relieve a company of Artillery now stationed at Fort Yuma. The latter come to this city, and take up its quarters at the Presideo.

The Dashaway Temperance Association threw open for public inspection on Wednesday last, their Home for the care of the inebriate, on the northeast corner of Sansome and Pine streets in this city. They have rented a large building there, and furnished it in good plain style for the purposes of the Institution. The lower floor is a hall for the meetings of the Association; the second floor contains a dining-room, officers' rooms, parlor and kitchen, all large and neat; and the third floor contains ten dormitories, furnished plainly but well. There is a separate suite of rooms partitioned off for female patients.

The Oregon Congressional Election.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

"In the letter of our Portland correspondent, published yesterday, we gave the latest news concerning the returns of the election in Oregon for Member of Congress. The race was close between LANSING STOUT (Dem.) and Mr. LOGAN, (Rep.) The former had 234 majority, with three counties—Umpqua, Coos and Curry—to be heard from. The friends of LOGAN claimed that in those counties he would receive votes enough to elect him. These being southern counties, bordering on the northern frontier of California, we telegraphed to-day to Yreka to ascertain if any returns had reached there of the election in those three Oregon counties in its near neighborhood. The following is the response to our dispatch:

'We have not the full returns of the election in Oregon yet. We are certain, however, that STOUT is elected.'"

Our telegram from St. Louis, it will be remembered, stated that by an arrival from Oregon on the day of the mail's departure it was positively known that LOGAN was elected.

The loss by the fire at Crescent City, at which the *Herald* office was consumed, is estimated at $30,000.

The Mines of British Columbia.

We have advices from Victoria to the 10th inst., but no news of interest.

The mines, so far as yet discovered, are now thoroughly prospected and understood, and although the yield of gold, for the actual mining labor done, is perhaps greater than in California, still there are very few claims of any great extent. Much time is necessarily spent in hunting for others, as the claims give out—the country is rough and inaccessible—the Winters are severe, and the Government foreign. Altogether, the Californian says, "it don't pay;" and forthwith he leaves for a more congenial clime. Since the reaction commenced, no steamer has come down the river without bringing more or fewer miners, who are leaving the country. The numbers are so much reduced that they of course are leaving less rapidly than they were; but it is evident that very few will pass the coming Winter in the mines of British Columbia. The immigration to the country, except from California, amounts to very little indeed. Those who arrived from England are mostly lawyers and office-seekers. Some, it is true, have arrived from Canada, who are capable, Yankee-like, of turning their hand to anything. Very few, however, are mining. Under these circumstances, the mines are losing their importance in the minds of the citizens of Victoria, and other means are being thought of and discussed by which to retain the population.

Sandwich Islands.

Our advices from Honolulu are to June 18. In memory of the battle of Bunker's Hill, the 17th of June was celebrated by the American residents in Honolulu by hoisting the flags generally, and firing a salute at noon from on board the American brig *Josephine*.

The new Hawaiian Tariff has been officially published in the *Polynesian*. There seems to be some doubt as to the time when the provisions referring to merchandise are to go into effect.

The following interesting paragraphs are from the Honolulu correspondence of the San Francisco *Bulletin*.

The treaty with France, which was accepted by our King last August, with an *ad referendum* article appended, has been returned by the Emperor, with the latter rejected, and was at once signed unconditionally by the King. The rejected article limited the construction of several ambiguous articles of the treaty, to reasonable bounds. France now has the way open to demand certain rights and privileges, which are nearly incompatible with the existence of this as an independent Government. The business is too recent, and the character of the new stipulations too little studied, to justify a positive judgment on so grave a matter. But enough is plain to create the most serious apprehensions for our political future, and to cause the general feeling, that the King's counselors should have advised him to withstand all the menaces of France, and let the worst come, rather than surrender his independence and honor to the degree that he seems to have done. It remains to be seen whether there is not a purpose on the part of certain of the King's advisers to lead him into a position, where, in order to maintain its existence, his Government will be compelled to surrender itself to a foreign Protectorate. The course taken suggests this.

The guano trade, as is well known, has of late assumed large proportions in this part of the ocean. Whatever the value of the other deposits discovered, those on Jarvis' Island are yielding great profits to the proprietors. Dr. JUDD and his sons, who manage that concern, are on the high-road to wealth. People do not regret this, as the Doctor is an able and public-spirited man, whose interests are thoroughly identified with the prosperity of these islands. The purchasers of cargoes from newly-opened deposits will need to exercise caution, as some that has been taken is nearly all sand, or similar worthless material. Indeed, a part of some cargoes taken from Jarvis' Island last season were taken from a deposit which subsequent chemical examination has shown to be of very inferior quality. The mistake, for such it was, will not again be made, as a thorough examination of every part of the island has been recently effected by experienced analysts.

AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

War with the Apaches—Mining Intelligence—The Overland Mail, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, Arizona, Thursday, July 21, 1859.

Again the Apache Indians have commenced their depredations. A treaty was made, in March last, with the Pinal Apaches, at which they received in advance, for good behavior, about $4,000 worth of goods and 2,500 pounds of corn. Since that time not only the Pinals, but the Coyoteros and Mescaleros have time after time violated their treaties without any notice being taken by Government. They have improved the period of ostensible peace in traversing the settlements, taking account of the stock, and spying out the ground for future plundering expeditions, as everybody who knew the false and treacherous character of the Apaches expected they would do.

On the night of the 15th, some ten or fifteen mules were stolen from San Havier, a mission within ten miles from Tucson. This, however, was but a trifle. The next night they made a descent on Arivaca Ranch, the property of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, driving off nearly one hundred head of mules and horses belonging to the Company. Pursuit was made at once, and about fifty recovered; the balance were got into the mountains. The loss to the Company will be about twenty-five.

On intelligence being sent to Fort Buchanan, Col. REEVE, the commandant, with his characteristic promptness, at once dispatched a company of dragoons, under the command of Capt. EWELL, to if possible overtake them, or at least learn to which of the Apache bands they belong. Capt. EWELL is one of the best Indian fighters in the army; he has always been noted for his energy and perseverance in Indian campaigns. It is presumed he will follow them into their stronghold, where one company is no account. In any event it is to be hoped the War Department will take some measures to put these Indians down and keep them in subjection. We have had mild Indian agent treaties enough. It is time the assurances so often given our citizens was carried out, "additional troops for Arizona."

Six hundred miles of this frontier is now protected by a two-company post. Not long since one company of dragoons was taken from here and a company of infantry sent to take its place. In this way our Government fosters and encourages emigration and protects the mining interests. GEN. GADSDEN paid for this territory $10,000,000; it was thought at the time a hard bargain; it will prove so if some protection is not given it. If *reasonable* protection is given us I am sure the few inhabitants now here will astonish the world in the production of silver.

The few mining companies now here have every prospect of success. The Patagonia and the Sonora Exploring and Mining Companies, the only two worked to any extent, are more than paying expenses, employing not a tenth part of a requisite force. Each of these companies have once before lost nearly all their animals, and for the want of machinery are working to great disadvantage.

The *Arizonian*, of the 19th, thus speaks of the late treaty, in publishing the theft:

"This is an illustration of the wretched policy of these blanket and calico treaties, made with the Apaches. They should be made to *beg for peace*, and to keep it, without pay or bribery. If the Apache tribes commence depredations on a large scale, the whole western portion of this Territory is liable to be devastated and depopulated, the Overland Mail destroyed, and all mining operations broken up."

It thus handles Superintendent COLLINS, who probably never was one foot on the route of the Overland Mail Company. He resides nearly a thousand miles from here, and knows as little about the safety of the country as though he lived in New-York;

"A short time since it was published throughout the States that "Indian Superintendent COLLINS" announced to the authorities at Washington the "entire safety" of this portion of the country, and the "perfect security" of the Overland Mail. The fact that an Overland Mail coach was recently stopped, at night, and searched by a war party of Apaches, and the extensive robbery from Arivaca, together with numerous other depredations, insinuates somewhat forcibly that "Indian Superintendent COLLINS" is grossly ignorant of the true state of affairs; and it would be vastly to the credit of "Indian Superintendent COLLINS" if, before making official announcement of the peace and security of this region, he should acquire a little authentic information of the country, in order to have some foundation for his statements."

We have few items of news from Sonora. The intelligence is confirmed that GANDARA is "coming up" with a strong force, and is expected to regain possession of the States; not only Sonora but Sinaloa is to give him her support. It is not now safe for Americans to travel alone in Sonora; neither life nor property are safe. When the Central Government give us the right of way to Guaymas, with authority to protect, with United States troops, our trains, we may look for safety, not before. B.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

Political Affairs—City Improvements—The Struggle of the State Men—A New Paper, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

Since the accession of the Dog Star to the throne of the weather, St. Louis has been in a lethargic state. In vain have I looked about me for a single sensation event which might be made the text, at least, if not the body, of a letter to the TIMES. Though on the eve of a State election, even Democratic quarrels have been wanting, and scandal itself has slept. So far as excitement is concerned, or the experiencing of that quickened pulse-beat and blood-rush, which are dependent on something outside the ordinary channel of events, one might as well have been a saint at once, and lived in a millennial age, as to have pitched his tent in this, the "Mound City." Monday last, however, brought a slight change. Election day had actually come, and for a few hours the fact galvanized us into the semblance of life. Strains of music floated to the ear from every side; flags and banners waved gaily all around us; crowds gathered at the street corners; and candidates and committee men ran hurriedly hither and thither. Yet, even then, everybody and everything was orderly, for all the drinking saloons and beer gardens, which formerly dispensed political principles to that large class of thirsty voters who believe in the identity of rum and freedom, lager and liberty, were closed. It is a strange, historical fact that the same men who invented the Fourth of July also discovered New-England rum; but it is, perhaps, a legitimate *sequitur* therefrom, that patriotism should seek inspiration in the national spirit, and the sons should drink deep at the fountain which their fathers opened. You will remember the fearful riots which raged in St. Louis upon election day a few years since. There is a fixed determination exhibited that no repetition of the same shall ever again disgrace the city, and as a chief means to secure this end, no spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are allowed to be sold or given away from 10 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding election, to 4 o'clock A. M. of that succeeding. Never have I seen a law so rigidly enforced, and with the happiest results.

We elected no State officers, technically so called, this year, but Judges and Clerks of Court, Members of the Representative House, and County officials. As usual, we were *harmonious*—*i. e.*, only fivetickets were in the field—Free Democratic, Slave Democratic, American, Working Men's and Citizens'. It was a free fight, and each party got a large share of the blows, and a small portion of the spoils. Besides the election of the officers named, the inhabitants of St. Louis were called upon to decide whether they wished all places for the sale of liquors, &c., closed upon the Sabbath. The vote was a most decided Yea. In view of the proximity of the National Presidential election and the manifest necessity that our forces be harmonious, compact, well drilled and animated by a single impulse, if they hope to win the day, it is a matter of extreme regret that here in St. Louis the opposition to the Slave Democracy is so split up. The more to be regretted by us because in that struggle we hope to furnish the standard bearer. It is early to speculate upon Presidential prospects; but so far as we Free Democrats and Free Opposition men can see into the political millstone, we discover nothing to justify the rejection of the candidate whom we present. Possessing a mind of the first order, enriched by the fruits and adorned with the graces of scholastic culture; occupying the highest social position; irreproachable in character: with fifty years' experience in public affairs; unexceptionable in his antecedents and present position; identified with none of those vexed questions which have attached odium or unpopularity to their supporters or opposers; sagacious, conservative and wise, we believe EDWARD BATES to be the man, more than any other, to whom good men are looking as the leader, about whom the elements of the Opposition may be gathered, consolidated, and then led to victory. It is certain that the local claims of the West to furnish the candidate, are irresistible, if persistently urged. It is equally certain that Mr. BATES is the first and unanimous choice of the West. We believe, too, that his nomination would at once unite the old Whigs, the Americans, the Free Democrats, and the conservative wing of the Republicans, while the Radical wing could not refuse him their support, especially if joined with some man of the masses—as Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, or others who might be named.

St. Louis has just made a step in her material progress. I refer to the introduction of horse railroads. One line is already in operation, and the track is being laid for four others. They furnish the best possible indication of our prosperous present and promising future,—operating, as they do, for the especial benefit of the great middle class of well-to-do but not rich citizens, who constitute the strength of every city. What would New-York be without her horse railroads? Do you know how rapidly St. Louis has been advancing? We have now about 190,000 inhabitants. The number of buildings in process of erection, this season, is estimated at 3,000,—many of them costly and beautiful.

As an evidence of the enterprise and energy with which St. Louians are exerting themselves to advance their city, I may mention the State Agricultural Fair, to be held here in September next; $28,000 are offered in premiums. There are three prizes of $1,000 each. The grounds, which embrace fifty acres of land, are beautifully adorned by nature with fruit trees and evergreens, and artistically embellished with winding avenues and lanes, and numerous fountains. An amphitheatre has been erected, which will seat 12,000 persons, and shelter three times that number. There are also floral, fine-art and mechanical halls, and a gallinarium. For the accommodation of the ladies a beautiful cottage has been erected. The whole Union is invited to compete, and no entry fee is charged. What other city has ever exhibited such enterprise and liberality?

Another evidence of our progress is to be found in the fact of the recent successful establishment of a new daily paper, the *Evening Bulletin*. It is a free Democratic paper, and promises to take rank with the most influential journals of the country. Its editor-in-chief, Mr. PECKHAM, who was for a long time connected with the Missouri *Democrat*, is a bold and independent thinker, a vigorous writer, and eminently a practical man. That such men are needed in the fight which has already begun for the emancipation of our State, you may well know from the fact that the editors of the free Democratic paper of St. Joseph have been requested by a public meeting to leave that town.

Speaking of fights, a couple of "pugs," one of whom is the well known BURNS, are here preparing for a prize fight. Having a slight curiosity to see the operation of making hard heads soft, we propose to accompany the reportorial corps on the occasion and see what is to be seen. In the meantime we shall endeavor to so extend cur lingual accomplishments as to be able to describe the scene in appropriate language. FLEUR DE LIS.

The Foundation of the Last Pier of the Grand Trunk Bridge.

From the Montreal Herald.

We yesterday had an opportunity of paying our respects to the bottom of the St. Lawrence, at the site of the last Pier of the Grand Trunk Bridge. The Coffer Dam of this Pier is now completed and the water pumped out, so that we were able to descend into a chamber some two and twenty feet below the surface of the river. The mud and loose gravel has, however, still to be removed in order to get to the rock, which is to serve for the true foundation of the pier. This involves an additional excavation of some seven feet. The perfection to which the system of bridge building has now been brought by the contractors of the Victoria Bridge is such that only two months have been required from the commencement of Coffer Dam to its present state of completion, and it is expected that the whole of the mass of masonry will be finished and ready for the placing of the tubes in six weeks from this time. No one who has not witnessed the extent of work required for such a structure can conceive with anything like precision of the multifarious and persevering labors involved in its execution. Some idea, however, may be formed from the fact that a water-tight chamber of dimensions large enough to contain the pier has to be formed, in water of twenty to twenty-two feet deep, with an irregular bottom and in a current running, per log, ten miles an hour. The process by which this is effected, is first by sinking a barge of sixty feet in length, loaded with stone, at some distance in advance of the intended pier. This serves for a breakwater. Next another breakwater formed by crib work and loaded with stones is sunk still nearer; in fact, in immediate proximity to the site of the pier. Then comes a similar protection called a "heading." In the eddy formed by this heading the Coffer Dam is made. It is constructed by sinking a frame of horizontal timber to the bottom; by driving outside and all round this a row of piles which are strengthened once more by horizontal beams. This forms the inside wall. An outside wall, some twelve feet distance, is then formed in a similar way, and the internal is filled with clay rammed hard. It is a moment of considerable anxiety and excitement partaken in by all engaged on the work, when the puddling is reported complete, and the attempt is made to free the interior of the dam from water. So many unseen incidents may have occurred, that nothing but demonstration is enough to prove that the dam is really water-tight. We saw more than one pile which, having struck on a boulder, was diverted from its course and had its lower end projected into the interior of the chamber. No evil had resulted from this circumstance; but flaws of various kinds are not uncommon, and, of course, any one, however small, is at once found by the pressure of so great a body of water. Springs, too, not unfrequently rise up out of the bottom of the dam. In this case the pumps drew at once, and the dam is as tight as it is possible to make it. The next difficulty arises from the removal of the loose stuff at the present bottom. This, of course, weakens the foundation of the dam, and may offer an entrance to the water. Should everything go right the masonry will be commenced in a week or eight days, and, as we have stated, the pier will be finished in five or six weeks. We have already, on several occasions, given a full account of the superstructure of tubes; the manner in which they are laid; and the precautions necessary against the phenomenon of expansion and contraction, and the still more curious secondary phenomenon of deflection, caused by the upper part of the tube heating more than the lower one. We, therefore, need not repeat anything already said on these heads. In returning from the bridge, we looked in at the blacksmiths' shop. Here we saw the process of setting up the walls of the tubes from the plates, which form the integral parts. The process is marvellously rapid. The plates to be riveted have the holes ready punched. Cold rivets are inserted in some of these holes, so as to hold the pieces together temporarily. They are then suspended from a traveler which runs between the two parts of a riveting machine. Thus a lateral motion may be communicated by the motion of the traveler, while a tackle raises or lowers the plates. A furnace is close at hand, where the rivets are being heated. A boy places two of them in the appropriate holes. One of these is then adjusted against a fixed hammer-head, and another hammer-head, moved by a hydraulic press, is immediately put in motion by the turn of a screw. This drives the bolt through, making the head simultaneously. In this way a rivet is set in its place in a very few seconds. The rivets themselves are made in a similar manner. The utmost activity prevails in every branch of the works, and there can be no doubt that, apart from some unforseen circumstances, the bridge will be completed within the time promised.

Editorial Dueling in New-Orleans.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 7, 1859.

The misunderstanding between a Custom-house employe and a member of the Press, of which I spoke in a former letter, finally culminated in a bloodless duel. The matter had been referred to disinterested persons for arbitration, and after due deliberation they decided that Custom-house occupied false ground. When their quarrel had progressed to a point that cast the onus of sending a challenge upon him, he has assigned, as a reason for not sending it, a charge involving Quill's reputation. He had not supported this charge before the court of honor convened to pronounce upon the case, and that punctilious body, as in duty bound, declared Quill a spotless and unexceptionable gentleman. This, in view of the epithets which the latter had previously applied to Custom-house, left him no alternative but to send a challenge, which he accordingly did.

They met at an early hour last Sunday morning on a patch of ground near the Metaire Race-Course, a spot sacred to dueling and prize-fighting. At the distance of ten paces each fired an ineffectual shot at the other with a huge dueling pistol, and then Custom House withdrew his challenge, and the parties retired from the ground greatly to Quill's discontent, who, having been put to infinite trouble to bring the affair to a crisis, and having ridden five or six miles to reach the field of honor, had prepared his mind for a bloody conclusion, and could not see the propriety of such dire preparations ending in merely a couple of jets of smoke, and the harmless projection of a pair of leaden pellets. As the challenged party, however, he was not suffered to even offer an argument in favor of another shot. Another duel took place on the same ground last Saturday between two Creoles of the Third District. They fought with small swords, and one of them received two or three wounds of a trifling character, when the seconds interfered in the usual manner, and put an end to the affair. I did not learn the names of the parties, nor their cause of quarrel.

Here the law seldom prevents a duel from taking place, after it is once decided upon, and in fact the police hardly ever attempt to stop one. The last case of the kind in which they succeeded, consisted in the arrest of two gentlemen belonging to the uppercrust of colored society, who, to settle some trifling disagreement, had started for the "Oaks," with their seconds, their weapons, their surgeons and their bloody intentions. Had the parties been white men, no doubt they would have given their bonds to keep the peace, and then, a few hours afterwards, fought it out in some new place of meeting.

A case of this kind occurred in 1851 or 1852, which proved clearly enough the impossibility of enforcing a law which runs counter to popular sentiment, or of applying its penalties. Mr. FROST, then editor of *The Crescent* newspaper, and Dr. HUNT, now a practising physician here, had a personal difficulty, and deeming a sanguinary adjustment alone feasible, proceeded to that style of settlement in the usual way. They met with guns, but were interrupted upon the ground during the arrangement of preliminaries, by a pair of police officers who had been put upon the scent by some zealous philanthropist. Certain friends of the belligerents drew these minions of the law to one side and commenced a dialogue of earnest expostulation and entreaty with them, appealing to their own sense of chivalry, and demonstrating to a fraction the uselessness of interfering to prevent a duel that must take place somewhere and at some time. The officers, however, though not deaf, were inexorable. They sympathized deeply with the suffering gentlemen whose recreation they were obliged to interrupt, but the mandates of duty were imperious, while the demands of chivalry were only contingent, and therefore they had no alternative. The by-play had quite engrossed the attention of the persons engaged in it, and in the meantime the seconds had coolly proceeded with their part of the business. They had charged their weapons, measured off the ground, placed the guns in the hands of their principals, put them in position, and were just in the act of giving the word when the formality of the proceeding attracted the hitherto monopolized attention of one of the officers, who at once rushed frantically upon one of the combatants and disarmed him, at the same time calling upon his companion to do the same by the other. A moment after and the duel would have been fought immediately under their sagacious noses.

After giving bonds to keep the peace, the party immediately proceeded to a spot not so exposed to the prying impertinence of meddling officials, and there, at the second fire, FROST was shot through the body, and fell dead. He was a talented and educated writer, and quite popular as an editor. Legal proceedings were commenced against several of the parties engaged in the affair, but, for reasons which could probably be explained by some of the members of the bar, the cases never came to trial.

In this connection I may mention the fact that for the past eight years the *personnel* of the *Crescent* newspaper establishment have had about their share of whatever satisfaction can be obtained by the duello. The proprietor of that journal at the time of FROST's death was a gentleman named MADDOX, who had killed one man in a duel, and may have been concerned in other affairs of the sort that I know nothing of.

The successor of FROST in the editorship of that paper was a young man named CARROLL—just from his collegiate studies, I always supposed—who, shortly after fighting two harmless duels laid himself down and died quietly in his bed. He was succeeded by a venerable and formidably erudite gentleman, Mr. JOHNSON, not unknown, I believe, in St. Louis, who, to his many other excellent qualifications as an editor, added the recommendation of having fought and wounded his man some years ago, somewhere in Virginia, I think. The paper afterward fell into the hands of Messrs. NIXON & ADAMS, and in a fearfully short period the former found himself facing an antagonist at ten paces, pistol in hand. Shots were exchanged twice, and Mr. NIXON escaped unhurt, but the other gentleman, in essaying to stop one of the bullets with his leg, got that member lamed for life. Not long after this affair the reporter of the *Crescent*, Mr. GIBSONS, fought two duels, in one of which he was severely wounded by a pistol shot.

The editorial gentlemen of the other papers of this city have never been at all backward at this sort of sport. LUMSDEN, of *The Picayune*, some years ago, did a brother editor the kindness of shooting off one of his thumbs; Judge ALEXANDER WALKER, of *The Delta*, and HUGH KENNEDY, of *The True Delta*, fought and dodged each other's bullets when they were younger than they are now, and one of CARROLL's duels was with JOHN MAGINNISS, of *The True Delta*, and fought with double-barreled guns loaded with ball. There have probably been several others that I do not recall to mind, and I suppose the editors of the French department of *The Courier* and *Bee* have had two or three hundred little affairs of this kind with the small sword, among themselves and with sundry outsiders. The effect of all this has been to exclude from the Press of this city much of the vulgar personality and blackguardism which unfortunately characterized journalism in some other parts of the country. A malignant scribbler will generally be more circumspect when he is aware that in all probability the future soundness of his body depends upon his use of prudent and temperate language.

MEXICAN MUTTON.—The Gonzales *Inquirer* says: "A flock of some 1,500 head of Mexican sheep and goats crossed the river at this place last Thursday, going East. In order that the reader may form some idea of the extent of this business in our State, we will here remark that, from a safe calculation of one of our sheep-raisers, it is estimated that not less than one-fourth of a million of sheep have been brought into Texas from Mexico since the 1st of January last, exclusive of those imported from Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. It is also estimated that by the 1st of next January this number will have been doubled, thus making something like half a million of sheep brought from Mexico into our State during the year. Of the number already brought in, it is thought that about seventy or eighty thousand, have crossed the river at this place.

PENNSYLVANIA TOBACCO.—The editorial correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, who accompanied the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh authorities to Philadelphia, says that along the route of the Pennsylvania Railroad, east of Harrisburgh, he noticed a comparatively large number of fields devoted to the culture of tobacco in Chester, Lancaster and Dauphin Counties, and that the crop looked remarkably well. The writer thinks that this culture has worked its way into Pennsylvania from Maryland; but this is a mistake, as tobacco is quite extensively cultivated in Northern New-Jersey, Connecticut and other Northern States and is a very profitable crop.

TRAVEL IN CANADA.

Elijah Pogram—His Mode of Travel—Brainless Nomadism—Transcendentalism of Travel—The Canadian Tour—Lake of the Thousand Islands—The Rapids—Montreal—Indications of Fresh Fields of Canadian Travel—The Ottawa Valley—St. Anne's—Ottawa City—Chaudiere Falls—Allumettes Lake—Home of the Trappers in the West—Romance and Reality of Lumbering Life—Early Jesuit Missionaries—The Saguenay—Its Mysteries and Marvels—Emblems of Life.

Montreal, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

I suppose the Summer Hegira has fairly set in with you. Canada at least is feeling the flow of that travel-tide that yearly pours its tens of thousands of Americans down the stream of the St. Lawrence. The numerous hotels of Montreal overflow with States-people. They fill also the streets—the sign of them, a linen duster.

If any shade of suspicion ever crossed your mind that the Yankee nation is not a great and glorious people, you must have been reassured by a moment's reflection on their mode of travel. It is unique, and worthy a patent. I do not mean the method adopted by the illustrious Elijah Pogram, ("one of the first men in our country, Sir,") which was to delegate the duty to his *boots* I mean that characteristic *rush* with which a genuine Yankee "does" the tour that is inimitable—I might almost say, sublime. Open-eyed open-handed, armed with a guide-book and a sharp tongue, he rails it and steams it from Niagara to Quebec, and in three days has seen all that Canada has to show. A Yankee notion—but not the fact.

A gregarious herd is that "traveling public," following in the lead of whatsoever bell-wether precedent may have established. That this *cant* of travel is productive of fruit meet for anything that's good, may be gravely questioned. For my part, I have found a hundred miles stretch of railroad very much the same, take it where you will. The same flight of fence and field and forest, telegraph posts and dépôts. Surely, the play is not worth the candle.

Travel has really two claims on one's attention—as offering new aspects of nature or of human nature. If the scene sought does not offer one or the other of these, why quit your present habitat? I wish to be enlivened with new experiences—to hold communion with some fresh visible form of nature, or see some novel phase of humanity, so infinitely free, rich and varied in its manifestations.

The philosophy of travel lies in the fact that the mind is dynamically related to all outside of itself. The endless wonder to me is not the diversity of nature, but this manifold mind, forever greedy of food for its devouring activity. There is that greed in the soul to pass through sights and scenes, through forms and modes, through times and tides—to travel the endless highways—to pass and resume again.

> "I am a part of all that I have met;
> Yet all experience is an arch where through
> Gleams that untraveled world where margin fades
> Forever and forever as I move!"

So sings **Tennyson** in the poem of "Ulysses," that apotheosis of travel and soul of all **Homer**.

Perhaps it is hardly worth while sermonizing on this text; the majority of travelers have but a short lease of leisure, and are glad to run in any rut already prepared for them. But there is so much of this brainless nomadism which might be led aright that these notes from new fields of Canadian travel may not be amiss. Without, then, infringing on the well-earned laurels of the guidebook, I will indicate two or three localities in Canada, at present known but little or not at all to American travelers, and which at the same time offer a rich reward of novel experiences to the tourist.

And really there is much to interest one in Canada. Even the staple tour from Niagara to Quebec, down the noble St. Lawrence, has many an attraction.

Emerging from Lake Ontario into the St. Lawrence—with its majestic sweep of 2,000 miles—you presently find yourself amid that lovely archipelago, the Thousand Islands. "Thousand Islands," such is the poetic appellation, though there are in reality full 1,800, of all shapes and sizes, from a few yards to several miles in length I took the trip last week. 'Twas just after sunrise on a bright Canadian morning, that we entered the scene between Kingston and Brockville. As from dreamland arose a carnival of isles—cluster after cluster of verdant islets, whose trees, perpetually moistened by the river, present a most luxuriant and exquisitely tinted foliage, their branches overhanging the water. Through narrow winding passages the steamer threaded its way, often approaching the islands near enough for a pebble to be thrown from the deck of the steamer upon them, or sweep the foliage on either side with the paddle-boxes. Here and there, too, the trees on either side interlace and form natural bowers. Again there opened up before us a magnificent sheet of water miles wide, while in the distance was apparently a large island separating the stream into two great rivers. On approaching it, however, you discover it is but a group of small islands, the river being divided into many parts, and looking like silver threads thrown carelessly over a large green cloth. But what is most novel is the perpetual series of surprises—I might say shocks of surprise—which the navigation of this archipelago gives one. On approaching the islands it seems as though the vessel steered her course towards the head of a land-locked bay which barred all further progress. Coming nearer, a small break in the line of shore opens up, and the seemingly solid land dissolves into scores of faerie islets, through which run sunny channels. Entering one of these bright passages, a tremor of danger thrills one, for the half-embowered and winding river comes to an abrupt termination four or five hundred yards in advance of you. Towards these menacing rocks in front you are approaching at headlong speed: an involuntary suspension of respiration for an instant ensues; a restless spell keeps the eye fixed on the threatening rocks ahead, when suddenly a channel opens on your right—by a dexterous stroke of shift-craft you are whirled into it like the wind—and the next second a magnificent amphitheatre of lake opens out before you! Such are the kaleidoscopic enchantments that succeed each other for 70 miles till you reach the Rapids.

From the idyllic scene the traveler awakes to the more thrilling experiences of "shooting the Rapids." First come the startled Galloppes and the minor rapids. Then the Long Sault—the most magnificent of all—extending through a continuous sweep of nine miles, the current rushing at the rate of twenty miles an hour. No need of aid from wind or steam to descend these swift-sweeping waters, and hence when vessels enter the current they shut off steam and trust to the guidance of the helm only. It is in the highest degree creditable to the naval skill of the Canadians that for the seventeen years the Rapids have been navigated by steamers, not an accident of any consequence has occurred nor a single life lost. The highest degree of nerve and coolness is required on the part of the pilots—generally Indians or half breeds—(a wild mænadic mind, with the genius of the Rapids in them, which they know how to control)—to guide the staggering steamer on its course. It is imperative that the vessel should keep her head straight with the stream, for if she diverges in the least, so as to present her side to the current, she would be instantly capsized and lost. In order to prevent such catastrophes, boats traversing the Rapids have their rudders constructed in such a manner that any amount of power can be brought to bear upon them at any moment.

To the Long Sault succeed the graceful Cadars' murmur, the vexed Cascades, the terrible Lachine which last presently subdues into the calm current of the St. Lawrence in the neighborhood of Montreal—an ocean river, with its tidal rush of two miles, spanned by that magnificent monument of engineering skill, the all-but completed Victoria Bridge.

Montreal is the converging point of American travel in Canada, and in any Summer tour I may propose, I shall suppose the tourist already here. An ancient city is Montreal, founded more than two centuries ago, of the strong, solid English style—the most substantial city in America. Its gray-limestone embankments clearly define it from the river, while back of it slopes "*the* Mountain:"

> "Mount Royale rises proudly on the view,
> A Royale Mount indeed, with verdure crowned,
> Bedecked with regal dwellings not a few."

So a Canadian poet rhymes it; in fact a venerable, picturesque, flourishing city. But we tarry not.

Among the regions that will well repay the journey of the tourist I shall first mention the Ottawa Valley. But, *imprimis*, for a piece of topography.

The Ottawa, a stream second only in size to the St. Lawrence, rises in the Hudson's Bay region, and after a sweep of 780 miles embouches into the St. Lawrence at the head of the island of Montreal. Equal to the Rhine in length and the Danube in magnitude, this stream receives tributaries as large as the Hudson, pouring a volume double that of the Ganges, and draining an area of 80,000 square miles, that is, ten times the area of Massachusetts. This immense region overlies a variety of geological formations, and presents all their characteristic features, from the level uniform surface of the silurian system, which prevails along a great extent of the Ottawa, to the rugged and romantic ridges in the metaphoric and primitive formations which stretch far away to the north and northwest. The greater part of this country is covered with a luxuriant growth of red and white pine, forming, according to **Bouchette**, the most valuable timber forests in the world. This district supplies annually to the European market above 25,000,000 cubic feet of timber, 850,000 deals and planks, and an innumerable amount of staves and other timber. Here, then, in this grand Valley—all but unknown to present travel—is unlimited scope for the tourist.

Ottawa City (formerly Bytown) 166 miles northwest of Montreal will be the first point to reach. This embryonic city has lately received considerable notoriety as being fixed upon as the seat of government for Canada, and is besides the centre of the immense lumber district of the river Ottawa. The readiest conveyance to this point is by the Grand Trunk Railroad. At St. Anne's, a few miles from Montreal, you cross the magnificent stone bridge of the Grand Trunk Railroad, which here traverses the Ottawa, and which forms a striking contract to the short-sighted policy of American Railroad companies in building so many rickety structures with their constant harvest of death. At this point you get a hasty glance of the Ottawa, stretching into western vista, assuming the appearance of a magnificent lake—the Lake of the Two Mountains—situated in a basin, with a background of finely wooded hills. St. Anne's, too, will be remembered as the spot where **Moore** located the scene of his celebrated boat song,

> "Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
> The rapids are near, and the daylight's past."

North and west from Ottawa City the course of the river carries the *voyageur* indefinitely into the grand primeval country. Six miles above this point begin the rapids terminating in the Chaudière Falls—inferior in impressive grandeur to Niagara, but rich in varied charms. Arrayed in every imaginable variety of form—in vast dark masses, in graceful cascades, or in tumbling spray—they produce on one the effect of a hundred rivers struggling for a passage. Not the least interesting feature which they present is the Lost Chaudière, where a body of water greater than the Thames at London is quietly sucked down and disappears under ground. North and west still the *voyageur* advances to Alumettes Lake, (115 miles from Ottawa City,) whose many wooded islands render this part of the Ottawa picturesque beyond description—far surpassing the Lake of the Thousand Islands, already described. Magnificent, too, is the river's westward stretch from this point, the mountains along the north shore rising to 1,000 or 1,500 feet in height. But northwest still the river sweeps, to the home of the half-breed trappers—to regions untrod by free white men, far less by tourists.

The romance of the Ottawa—Nature aside—is the lumbering life. And it is here that one must come who wishes to see that phase of human activity in its most perfect development. Nowhere in the whole of America will you see such magnificent and valuable rafts of lumber as on the Ottawa. Those on the Delaware, Ohio and Mississippi are not to be compared to them, either in size or in the value of the wood of which they are composed. Far back in Canadian woods the logs are cut in Winter time; in Spring they find their way singly down tributary streams to the Ottawa where they are bound together into rafts and floated down to Quebec, or they are worked up by the magnificent saw-mills along the valley, which cut up over 200,000 logs per season. An interesting feature in the lumber transport are the *timber-slides*—an ingenious piece of engineering for the purpose of getting the logs over the rapids. On the construction of these, Government has already spent something like $500,000. Some conception of the vast importance of this forest-produce may be formed from the fact reported by Mr. **Russell**, Government Agent to the Crown Lands Department, that even at the present enormous rate of consumption, there is still timber enough standing along the Ottawa Valley to last at least 150 years, without taking into account the natural growth during that period.

I cannot omit observing that this magnificent valley, through which doubtless an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is destined to run, was the route by which Europeans first penetrated the West. By this route **Champlain**, in 1615, proceeded as far as Lake Wipissing; and the Recollet Father, **Le Cabron**, bore the Gospel to the Huron tribes along the same track, and was followed soon after by those Jesuit Missionaries whose endurance and sufferings, as Lord **Elgin** has observed, constitute the truly heroic portion of American annals.

It remains for me to indicate another field of tour, opulent in attractions to those alive to the wild and grand in nature, I mean that wonderful river the Saguenay—a mystic stream—over which still floats a certain veil as of purple haze, but a veritable river and grand *chef d'oeuvre* of nature.

The Saguenay is still very imperfectly known to the traveling public, only the more adventurous of tourists having penetrated its mysteries. Travel thither has, however, been steadily increasing for several seasons, this year bringing in a much larger number than usual; and it would be a gratification should these hasty notes aid in advertising tourists of the wealth of pleasure to be derived from a trip to this spot. Access is easy and reasonable, the steamer *Saguenay*, Capt. **Simard**, making weekly trips from Quebec to the dark river, expense about $12. One N. B. only, be well provided with thick clothing and extra wraps, as you will have constant spells of November in this region.

The Saguenay River rises in Lake St. John, receives more than thirty tributaries, and running 180 miles southwest empties into the St. Lawrence on the north shore, about 100 miles below Quebec. Average width about a mile; water excessively cold and black as tar; navigable as far as Chicoutimi, about 70 miles from its mouth. The Saguenay has been known ever since the early *voyageurs*. It was on the shore at its mouth that **Jacques Cartier**, (**Quartier**,) the discoverer of the St. Lawrence, on the 1st September, 1535, is supposed to have first set foot on Canadian soil, and eight years afterwards, in 1543, **Roberval**, with an exploring party of 70 men in eight barks, ascended this mystic stream.

A numerous crop of notions of the Mandeville sort used formerly to be current as to this river, and fabulous stories prevailed as to its immeasurable depth, unnavigable currents, direful hurricanes and destructive whirlpools. Dissipated now, of course.

But no common river is the dark Saguenay. Not of the ordinary fluvial type—precipitous on one side and sloping on the other, the mountains washed off by long attrition through geological epochs—is it. It is, rather, as though an inland mountain-lake had burst through a perpendicular chasm in the granite chain, leaving a gulf of 60 miles in length and 4,000 feet in depth, through the grey mica-schist, and still looking fresh and new. On each side is sheer precipice, perpendicular cliff sweeping up 1,500 feet, hills piled on rugged hills, and making

Long corridors of rock and sky!

These perpendicular cliffs are often too steep and solid for even the hemlock or dwarf-oak to find root; in which case being covered with colored lichens and moss, these fresh-looking fractures often look, in shape and color, like painted fans, and are called the Pictured Rocks. The view up this river is singular in many respects; hour after hour, as you sail along, precipice after precipice unfolds itself to view, as in a moving panorama, and you sometimes forget the size and height of the objects you are contemplating, until reminded by seeing a ship of 1,000 tons lying like a small pinnace under the towering cliff to which she is moored. But what strikes one most is the absence of beach or strand; for except in a few places where mountain torrents, rushing through gloomy ravines, have washed down the detritus of the hills and formed some alluvial land at the mouth, no caves nor creeks nor projecting rocks are seen in which a boat could find shelter or any footing be obtained. The characteristic is a steep wall of rock, rising abruptly from the water—a dark and desolate region, where all is cold and gloomy: the mountains hidden with driving mist, the water black as ink and cold as ice. No ducks nor sea-gulls sitting on the water or screaming for their prey; no hawks nor eagles overhead; no deer coming down to drink at the streams; no squirrels nor birds to be seen among the trees; no fly on the water nor swallow skimming over the surface. It reminds you of

> "That lake whose gloomy shore
> Skylark never warbled o'er."

One living thing you may see, but it is a cold-blooded animal. You may see the cold seal spreading himself upon his clammy rock, watching for his prey. And this is all you see for the first twenty miles, save the ancient settlement of Tadousac at the entrance and the pretty cove of L'Ance à l'Eau, which is a fishing station.

Thirty miles from the mouth of the Saguenay the sublimities of this wondrous region begin to display themselves. At Trinity Bay they culminate. Trinity Bay is a rock-bound semi-circular cove, a mile in width at its entrance, where it is flanked by two enormous masses of rock rising almost perpendicularly 1,800 feet above the surface of the water, which here stretches down to unknown depths, soundings of a mile having failed to reach bottom. The northern cliff is called Cape Trinity; the southern one Cape Eternity—fit names for these grand primeval sentinels—gifts of nether granite, whose masonry walls the world. But the appreciation of these products of Nature's grandest moods is not a matter for either words or figures, (but the corpse of an impression,) only to personal presence do these Titans disclose their secrets. 'Tis when face to face with such scenes that man feels the mystic instinct that allies him to Nature—feels that these, too, are but fables of the elder Mind. Memories, too, they leave, wondrous and imperishable—memories

> "Which neither listlessness nor mad endeavor,
> Nor Man nor Boy,
> Nor all that is at enmity with joy,
> Can utterly abolish or destroy."

An emblem of existence is the Saguenay. Through its adamantine portals you pass, up its rocky corridors you sail, where frowning battlements impend and gorgeous gloom wraps you round. But the voyage terminates at Ha-ha Bay—Smiling or Laughing Bay, where sloping banks and pebbly shore, village and church greet the eye, while in the beautiful bay vessels are riding at anchor.

S. W.

The Railroad Culvert at Ballston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your columns this A. M. there is a communication dated at Ballston, and signed by seven gentlemen, in which they say, "We have no interest in the road in question, and we positively assert that these culverts are perfectly safe." As this is the opinion of these gentlemen, I shall not attempt, of course, to question that these culverts are perfectly safe. My knowledge of engineering is not such as to make me confident in asserting an opinion in opposition to one affirmed by gentlemen who, from their position I am bound to believe, are men of so much intelligence. But I am not contradicted in my statement in the least, and I say unhesitatingly that all I wrote was strictly true, that the walls on both sides of these embankments, in parts, lean over so as to be from one to two or three feet out of line, and this inclination is not inward but outward; and also that there are fissures or cracks across the whole roofs of these culverts, wide enough to admit the body of a large sized man.

*If it be perfectly safe to pass over an embankment forty feet in height, supported by arches with cracks across their entire surface, nearly or quite two feet in width, and the stones in the roof of the arches dropping out, the side walls leaning from one to three feet out*ward, I would like to ask these gentlemen how wide the cracks must be, and how much the walls must be tilted over out of line to become dangerous? These walls have once had props against them; where up to 11 o'clock on Monday morning there were none. If these walls were regarded as safe by the managers of the road, why were these supports put up? It is not for me to account for their removal. Notwithstanding the assurances of the perfect safety of this embankment, I still say I would not ride over or allow a friend, if could prevent him.

S. B. H.

The Culverts on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your telegraphic column, this morning, a letter appears, signed by **Geo. G. Scott**, **Arnold W. Harris** and others, in which they "positively state that these culverts," at Ballston, "are perfectly safe;" but they do not vouchsafe the least explanation of the very suspicious circumstances mentioned by your correspondent, "T. B. H.," in your issue of Tuesday.

I have visited the culvert to which he refers within the past week, and, with your permission, will speak of it as it appeared to me. That portion of the arch immediately supporting the road bed appears firm and safe, (although I think that better stone might have been used to advantage in its construction;) but no one who has seen it can deny that the east end of the arch leans outward more than a foot from the perpendicular, leaving a corresponding fissure some three feet from the end. The culvert is some twelve feet high, and one can hardly stand by it without an uncomfortable foreboding of something about to drop. It is quite possible that if this leaning section of the arch were to fall, the road bed *might* be left, and trains still pass over it at a low rate of speed without accident; but no one who has an eye for *continuity* in masonry, or who knows a perpendicular from an incline, can be pleased with the appearance of this culvert, or consider it *perfectly* or *permanently safe.*

I should take the statements of each communication *cum grano salis.*

W. R. E.

Reorganization of the Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am inclined to the opinion that the plan of your friend for the reorganization of the affairs of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company will hardly be accepted by the holders of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds. Why should they surrender the vantage-ground they now hold, and place themselves on a level with stockholders and unsecured creditors? The suggestion is preposterous. As the holder of nearly $40,000 of the mortgages, I can assure you that your correspondent's plan will not be carried into effect. The holders of the Fourth Mortgages are quite contented with their present position, and they will await the course of events quite ready and willing, in case of a sale of the road and its equipments, to buy the property, if no other parties should be found to overbid them. My opinion is, however, that we shall not have the good fortune to become the purchasers.

Your friend, the "Old Railway Man," ought to know that a proposition which asks so much of this particular interest, without offering it anything as an equivalent, is not likely to gain him a reputation for wisdom. No, Sir; the stock and unsecured bondholders are the parties to reorganize this Company; the mortgagees will not participate in any movement to their disadvantage.

W.

Great Excitement in South Bay—Accident to the A. G. Benson, formerly the Hero—Rescue of the Passengers by a Fishing Smack, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Fire Island, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1859.

We were startled this morning at beholding the *A. G. Benson*, a steamboat plying between this place and Islip, floating in the South Bay, and seemingly unmanageable. Looking through a glass, we perceived the passengers and crew were in a state of great excitement. The boat was evidently at the mercy of the winds and waves, and the passengers seemed doomed to an unavoidable casualty. Fortunately, a fishing smack discovered the disabled condition of the steamer, and rescued the passengers from their eminently perilous position. We learned subsequently that the cause of this threatened disaster was the disarrangement of a part of the steamer's machinery. When last seen the steamer was being towed toward the south shore of Lodg Island, by the yacht *Josephine*. It is to be hoped that the steamer may be in proper condition ere another attempt is made by her captain to reach Fire Island.

X.

A Persecuted Friend of Senator Douglas.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

In May last a telegraph dispatch from this city to your paper, stated that **Wm. D. Phillips**, an attorney and claim agent in this city, had been arrested for counterfeiting the frank of Senator **Douglas**. This was true. The District Attorney continued the case from the April to the June term of the Criminal Court, and at the June term desired to continue it to the December term; but Mr. **Phillips** insisted upon a trial, to which the District Attorney, Mr. **Ould**, at last assented, and Mr. P. was, on Monday the 1st instant, put upon his trial, and on the testimony of the witnesses for *the prosecution alone*, was acquitted by the Jury after an absence of *only five minutes from the Jury-box*. This case is looked upon here as a gross persecution—not a prosecution—and intended to strike at Senator **Douglas** through **Wm. D. Phillips**—who the honorable Senator, a witness in the case stated he looked upon "as one of his warmest friends." In fact the custom of using the frank of members o Congress by parties here, who are known as their friends, is so common that it has become common law, and the Department, though cognizant of the fact have never heretofore attempted to enforce the law; but a victim was wanted, and the Department thought it had found one in a friend of Judge **Douglas**. This case was considered the more outrageous by the Jury, from the fact that Mr. **Phillips**, who, by the *acknowledgment of all who know him, was one of the best officers in the General Land Office*, was removed from that office for political reasons, last Fall, and thus thrown out of business, and was making every honorable exertion to make a livelihood.

JUSTICE.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Quarantine Matters Discussed.

FRAUDS ON EMIGRANTS—WEEKLY STATEMENT, ETC.

The Commissioners held their weekly session yesterday. From the statement it appears that 933 emigrants arrived at this port during the week ending the 10th instant, making a total for the year of 47,901, against 50,367 to the same date in 1858. There are 730 inmates in the Ward's Island Institutions, and none in the Marine Hospital. The balance of the Commutation Fund in hand amounts to $14,170 81.

Dr. Gunn addressed a communication to the Board asking what disposition they intended to make of the vegetables and fruit in the inclosure at Castleton, formerly occupied by Quarantine; whether they intended to sell them, and if so, at what cost they would dispose of them to himself or to Dr. Walser. The communication was referred to the appropriate Committee.

The following correspondence was submitted and referred to the President and Counsel of the Board:

New York, Aug. 10, 1859.

Commissioners of Emigration:

Gentlemen: I inclose for your consideration a communication which I recently addressed to the Commissioners of Quarantine, on the subject of providing my department with a small steamboat, to enable me to discharge the extraordinary duties imposed on the Health Officer, by recent legislation in the matter of the removal of Quarantine, and also the reply to that communication.

Before applying to the Commissioners of Quarantine, I, as you will perceive, made application to the Commissioners of Health for the same object. Their reasons for declining any action in the matter are stated in my application to the Commissioners of Quarantine.

I would respectfully request that you will give the subject your prompt consideration, as I am compelled at present to hire a conveyance temporarily, and, of course, much more disadvantageously than if I was making arrangements for the entire season.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. N. GUNN, Health Officer.

Office of the Quarantine Commissioners,
No. 59 Pine street, July 30, 1859.

Dr. Alexander N. Gunn, Health Officer of the Port of New-York:

Dear Sir: The Commissioners have received your communication of the 23d instant, to the following effect:

"*Gentlemen:* The resolution of your Board, passed the 22d of June, directing me to send persons arriving at this port, and sick with various forms of disease, to Ward's Island, to Blackwell's Island, and to the Floating Hospital at the lower anchorage, together with the necessity for the daily visitation of infected vessels and of the Hospital Ship, renders it absolutely necessary that some medium of communication with the above establishments should be constantly at my command, to enable me to properly discharge the duties of my office, in protecting the health of the port, and also in as speedily as possible, locating the sick where they may receive appropriate treatment.

Deeming the Board of Health of Brooklyn and New-York City, to be the parties most immediately interested in this matter, I applied to them to furnish me with a small steamboat, or to assume the expense of a small propeller, which I have been compelled to charter for immediate use on my own responsibility. This you will perceive by the report of their proceedings, they declined to do, on the ground of my being a State official, and the expense of my office being in their estimation a State charge.

They contend also that the necessity for this outlay, being incident to the removal of the Quarantine, that the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, are most properly responsible for the expense.

I submit the whole subject to your consideration, and beg you to give it the prompt attention which its importance, whether viewed as a *humane* or a sanitary measure, appears to demand.

I remain, gentlemen, &c., &c."

The Commissioners have given the subject of your communication careful consideration, and direct me to say in reply: That under and by virtue of the law enacted at the last Session of the Legislature, they have "made suitable arrangements for removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be (were) sick at the Hospitals at Castleton," and removed all such persons from said Hospitals; they have also "provided temporary accommodations for persons arriving in the port of New-York, sick with yellow fever or other pestilential diseases;" and they have "designated places" to which all such sick persons shall hereafter be sent. Notice in writing of these measures have been duly given, as required by law, to all officers and Boards who were previously authorized to send patients to the Marine Hospital. All this has been done as a temporary arrangement, to continue "until the present Quarantine establishment shall be removed to the future location to be selected," under the act of 1857.

Upon the giving the above-mentioned notice, it became unlawful for any Officer or Board to send any sick person to the Hospitals at Castleton, and, in effect, that Hospital ceased to have any existence. Thereupon it became the duty of every Officer or Board, who were authorized to send sick persons to Hospital, to send them to the place designated by this Board.

It would seem to us that Officers and Boards authorized and required by law to send sick persons to Hospital, if no specific provision is otherwise made by law, must provide the means and be at the expense of that service; nor are we able to discover any ground for the claim that this Commission "are properly responsible" for any part of this expense.

The Board of Health are by law charged with the duty of protecting the health of the City, and are clothed with abundant and comprehensive legal powers for that purpose—powers not restricted and hampered by specific enactments as to manner and details, but general and ample, allowing full discretion to do whatever, in the judgment of that Board, shall be deemed needful, and including the power of appropriating whatever sums of money the exigencies of the service may require.

The Board of Health has power to control the movement of vessels at Quarantine, and the disposition of infected goods and property; to procure suitable places for the reception of persons sick of any pestilential, infectious or contagious disease, and procure for them proper medical and other attendance and provisions; to send them to the places *designated* by this Board for the treatment of those diseases. And they may do any other reasonable acts for the protection of the public Health of the City of New-York, the expense to be paid by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Hitherto large numbers of sick have been sent to the Marine Hospital from the City of New York. Hereafter the same class must be sent from the City to the places designated by this Commission, to wit: Ward's Island, Blackwell's Island, and the Floating Hospital. From the fact that these powers are conferred upon the Board of Health arises the duty of their exercise, according to a proper and reasonable discretion, and when provision is not otherwise made by law for the expense, it must fall on the Board of Health and the funds over which they have control.

The law of 1859 provides that "temporary accommodations" shall be provided for persons arriving in the Port of New-York, sick of yellow fever or other pestilential diseases, and that suitable arrangements shall be made for removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be sick at the Hospitals at Castleton; and when such arrangements shall have been made, and due notice thereof in writing shall have been given to the Commissioners of Emigration, *they shall cease to send sick persons to said Hospitals, but shall send them to such place as the said Commissioners shall designate, and pay the expense of their support.*

Sick persons have never been sent to Hospital at Castleton by the authority of the Commissioners of Emigration. Therefore, the above mandate to that Board, to "cease to send sick persons to said Hospital," after notice, &c., is misdirected and inoperative upon them. It will, probably, be construed to mean that the authorities, who have hitherto sent sick persons there, shall cease to do so after notice. The succeeding clause, "but shall send them to such places as the said Commissioners (of Quarantine) shall designate, and pay the expenses of their support," is not so clearly inapplicable. Perhaps it may create a new duty on the part of that Board? If not, then it, like the former, applies to these authorities who have hitherto been authorized to send the sick to Hospital, and includes the Board of Health and Resident Physician, as well as the Health Officer. There can be no question that the law requires the Commissioners of Emigration to "pay the expenses of their support" when in Hospital, and in terms it also directs them to *send* them there.

There is no law which even purports to put upon the Quarantine Commissioners the duty of sending the sick to the Hospitals; they have no power to do so, nor is there any reason why they should be charged with the expense.

Very respectfully, yours,
For the Commissioners,
S. C. HAWLEY.

Mr. **Kennedy** submitted his report on the frauds which were alleged to have been perpetrated at Castle Garden on emigrants. It freed the one implicated, Mr. Werner, from all intent to wrong any one. The Board adjourned to meet next Wednesday.

No Christianity without a Creed.

LETTER TO THE REV. DR. BELLOWS.

If some philosopher of high standing had proposed, a century ago, to preach a religion without a creed, he would have been a mere laughing stock; for the proposition is simply absurd. How much more is this true of Christianity? According to your "philosophical system," it has been left to the wisdom of the Nineteenth Century to make Christ's religion subjective, instead of objective. To speak in plainer terms, the modern "progressive and liberal" theology makes Christianity nothing positive, to be received as an object of faith; but it is left to be thought out by each individual, and is, therefore, not a real, nor a determined faith; but is as changeable as the chameleon, and takes its hues from each man's mind. I confess I cannot see, under these circumstances, that Christ is of any special advantage, except as a merely good man, and an unusually wise thinker. How deceived, then, were all the Christians of the first fifteen centuries, and about ninety-nine in one hundred of all of them since. For before the whole of the New Testament was written, and ages before those writings were collected, there existed a symbol, (a Greek word, to signify a putting together of the chief articles of Faith,) and this, almost from the beginning, was held by all Christians, and is held by almost all of them now. It was and is called the Apostles' Creed, or the Faith of the Apostles, which is the Christian belief, or that which Christ taught. This was *regula fidei*, or the Rule of Faith; and to this Rule Christians in all ages appealed. Into this Christian Faith they were all, always and everywhere, baptized. Therefore, if a man wishes to know and receive and believe Christianity, this is the faith settled from the beginning. It is objective, like the law of the land, to be received, not to be made, by each citizen's opinion; to be believed and obeyed, not to be discussed and settled now. How absurd it would be to take the law, or **Plato's** writings, and subject them to the crucible of each man's mind, and then call the parti-colored, contradictory, and perhaps foolish opinions that come out of the individual minds, the law of the land, or Platonism! But this is exactly what you have been doing with Christianity. No; your operation is even inferior to the other, for you have the very law of the land and the very writings of **Plato**. But we have only the history and some of the words of Christ, with the writings of his disciples.

Now, Christ himself says, "I will build my Church." Does this mean nothing? Did He mean by His church and His kingdom nothing but a vague system, or, rather, a no system of "benevolence" in general, and "virtue," &c., &c.—like the teachings of **Epicurus**, or those of any other philosopher? It is, indeed, somewhat singular that with our Apostles' creed, of some seventeen or eighteen hundred years' standing, and with the visible kingdom of Christ all this time in the world, it was left for some Boston and Cambridge philosophers to make Christianity in the nineteenth century!

The most interesting part, to me, of your affirmations and of those of your coadjutors, regards that which you evidently take great pains to omit. You talk of the need of a Catholic Church, of symbols, of a ritual, of more imposing externals, not, however, of Rome; *i. e.* you exactly describe the Holy Catholic Church, as it is received in this country and in England; but with all your careful observation, it escapes your notice that there have been for some centuries, and were from Christ's time, and are now in the world, many thousands of such congregations, with a ritual, symbols, liturgy, sacraments and rites such as you portray, and such as all acknowledge to be beautiful, imposing, and (by those who have not received them, like the great **Robert Hall**, **Adam Clark**, and others,) pronounced to be "almost inspired."

Now, I cannot see the need of your new Catholic Church; for I think the Church of Christ, of the First Century, birth-place Jerusalem, will do quite as well at least as the Church of Dr. **Bellows** and his friends, of the Nineteenth Century, birth-place Boston. I believe the word of the Lord goes out from Jerusalem, and the law of our God from Mount Zion, and I cannot consent to this geographical change from Jerusalem and Zion to Cambridge and Boston.

Affectionately yours, JAS. COOK RICHMOND,
Presbyter in the Old Catholic Church.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Aug. 10, 1859, prepared for **The New-York Times** by **Pinney & Johnson**, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The receipts have been rather larger than last week, though there is still a great scarcity of prime State firkins and half tubs, for which there is an excellent demand, and prices are well sustained. Orange County we quote at 25c. Inferior grades of Ohio are plenty and dull, while all that is fresh and choice brings good prices and ready sale. We quote:

Orange County pails, ₱ ℔	23	@ 25
Fine half firkins, yellow, ₱ ℔	20	@ 21
Fair half firkins, light color, ₱ ℔	15	@ 16
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ ℔	18	@ 20
Welsh, tubs, ₱ ℔	14	@ 19
Western Reserve, choice, ₱ ℔	15	@ 16
Ohio, fair to prime, ₱ ℔	12	@ 14
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ ℔	13	@ 15
Store Packed Butter, ₱ ℔	13	@ 16

CHEESE.

There is but a limited supply of fine Cheese, which are held at stiff prices, with a brisk demand. We quote:

Cheese, fine, ₱ ℔	8½	@ 9
Cheese, fair, ₱ ℔	5	@ 7
Cheese, common, ₱ ℔	2	@ 3
English Dairy, ₱ ℔	8	@ 11
Pineapple, ₱ ℔	10	@ 13

EGGS.

The market remains flat, and sales are only effected to count out at 12c.@12½c. ₱ dozen, though we confidently anticipate an advance the coming week.

FRUIT.

New Dried Fruits are beginning to arrive, and we are in receipt of first shipment Dried Apples from Richmond. The crop promises unusually large, and the market is without animation at our figures.

New Dried Apples, Southern, ₱ ℔	6½	@ 7
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ ℔	10	@ 13
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled, ₱ ℔	6	@ 8
Apples, new, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 5 00
Apples Jersey Bow, ₱ bbl	4 00	@ 4 50
Peaches, Savannah, ₱ bushel	4 00	@ 6 00
Peaches, Charleston, ₱ bushel	3 00	@ 5 00
Muskmellons, ₱ 100	2 00	@ 3 00
Blackberries, ₱ bushel	2 50	@ 3 00
Raspberries & black caps, ₱ 100 bask.	2 00	@ 5 00
Whortleberries, ₱ bushel	2 50	@ 2 75
Currants, ₱ ℔	5	@ 6
Pears, ₱ basket	1 25	@ —

BEANS.

Small Pea, prime, ₱ bushel	$1 00	@$1 10
Medium, ₱ bushel	75	@ 90
Kidney, ₱ bushel	1 62½	@ 1 75
Marrowfat, ₱ bushel	1 25	@ 1 50
Red, ₱ bushel	1 75	@ 2 00
China, ₱ bushel	1 62½	@ 1 75

POULTRY.

We quote:

POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ ℔	12	@ 15
Fowls, ₱ ℔	10	@ 12
Ducks, ₱ pair, tame	62	@ 1 00
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	50	@ 1 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ pair	63	@ 69
Turkeys, ₱ ℔	10	@ —
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	38	@ 62
Wild Pigeons, per doz	1 00	@ —
Tame Pigeons, each	12½	@ —
Geese, each	62½	@ 75

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ₱ ℔	8½	@ 8¾
Beef carcases, ₱ ℔	5	@ 7
Mutton carcases, ₱ ℔	5	@ 8
Veal carcases, ₱ ℔	6	@ 10
Lamb, ₱ ℔	8	@ 10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes arrive freely and with good demand. Prices are firm.

New Potatoes, Whites, ₱ bbl	—	@ 1 50
New Potatoes, Dykeman, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
New Potatoes, Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 50
New Potatoes, Peach Blow, ₱ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Green Peas, L. I., ₱ bush	1 00	@ —
String Beans, ₱ bush	50	@ 62
White Onions, ₱ 100 bunches	5 00	@ —
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 00	@ 6 00
Tomatoes, ₱ bush	1 00	@ 1 25
Cucumbers, ₱ 100	50	@ —
Green Corn, ₱ 100	1 00	@ —
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	3 00	@ 4 00
Turnips, ₱ bush	1 00	@ —
Squash, ₱ bbl	—	@ 1 25
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@ 4 00
Ruta Baga Turnips, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 54 bbls. Ashes; 6,333 bbls. Flour; 25 bbls. Corn Meal; 9,763 bushels Wheat; 4,500 bushels Corn; 18 005 bushels Oats; 796 pkgs. Provisions, and 212 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and 10 bbls. Pearls at $5 62½, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,970 bbls., including 1,541 bbls. Pots, and 429 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 36c.@40c. ₱ ℔.

CANDLES—Continue in moderate demand, including Patent Sperm at 50c.; Plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c., and Adamantine, 18½c @20c. ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio has been in brisk demand to-day, and sales have been effected of 12,876 bags, to the trade and to speculators—including 5,000 bags per *Belgique*, 4,476 bags per *Traveller*, 2,800 bags per *Matchless*, and 600 bags per *Mary Sawyer*—all at full prices. The transactions in other kinds have been confined to small lots of Maracaibo at 11¼c., and 40 bags stained St. Domingo at 10¼c. ₱ ℔.

COPPER—Has been in pretty fair request, including New Sheathing at 26c.; old at 20c.@21c.; Yellow at 20c.; Refined Ingot at 22½c.@23c.; Bolts at 30c.; and Braziers at 31c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been lightly dealt in to-day. Prices have not varied materially. Sales 750 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	8⅝
Middling, ₱ ℔	12½	12½	12½	12½
Middling Fair, ₱ ℔	13½	13½	13⅜	14

COAL—Has been less freely dealt in at previous quotations.

DRUGS AND DYES—The trade is improving, and the principal kinds bring full prices.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 42c.@46c. for Southern, and 47c.@52c. for Western, ₱ ℔.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and quiet, chiefly at $4 25@$4 75 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are dull and heavy, including large No. 1 Massachusetts at $16@$16 25; No. 2 at $15 25; and No. 3 at $9 25, ₱ bbl. Box Herring, Pickled Herring and Pickled Salmon are inactive at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite freely offered, to-day, at a further material reduction in prices of most descriptions. An increased demand has been the consequence of the concession. The inquiry is mainly from the regular home trade, though shippers are disposed to buy more extensively, and they have made some purchases today, chiefly extra Ohio, at prices within our quoted range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,200 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 25@$4 55; extra do. at $4 60@$4 90; chiefly $4 65@$4 75; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 20@$4 50; extra Wisconsin at $4 50@$5; extra Illinois, $4 60@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $4 70@$4 90; extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5@$5 20 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@	4 20
Standard Superfine State	4 25@	4 55
Extra State	4 60@	4 90
Standard Superfine Western	4 20@	4 50
Extra Wisconsin	4 50@	5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60@	6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 70@	4 90
Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping	5 00@	5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 25@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 05@	5 20
Extra Genesee	5 50@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 25@	7 00
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	4 50@	8 25

Extra Canada Flour continues scarce, inactive and nominal, including poor to very good, at $5@$6 25 ₱ bbl. No Superfine offering. Southern Flour is still plenty and obtainable at lower prices. The demand is somewhat brisker. Sales have been reported since our last of 3 400 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 40 for inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 50@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is very quiet at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in active request at buoyant prices.

FRUIT—Attracts rather more attention, including Layer Raisins, at $2 45@$2 50, and Bunch do., at $2 20 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat are less plenty and are dearer to-day; the demand, however, is not active; sales have been reported of 13 500 bushels, including good old White Canada, at $1 25; ordinary old White Western, at $1 15; fair to good new White Southern, at $1 33@$1 38; good to prime new red Southern and Kentucky, at $1 22@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is dull and heavy, to-day; the inquiry is very moderate; we have heard of sales of only 5,000 bushels, at 76c. for old mixed Western, in store; and 80c. for good round yellow, ₱ bushel; other kinds are nominal. Rye continues heavy and drooping at 75c.@76c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 36c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—In Boston, 600 bales changed hands, at 12c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Sales, to day, 500 bales old North River, chiefly at 70c.@75c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Continues quite dull here and in Boston; quotations are entirely nominal. In reference to the new crop of American, a late number of the Lexington (Mo.) *Express* contains the following: "We did not see a good field of hemp between Lexington and Fayetteville—not one. Every crop that we observed on the road was both thin and short, and, with a very few exceptions, this is the account we are daily receiving from the country in regard to Hemp. Much of the Hemp in the fields that we have seen does not look as if it would be worth the cutting, while in the most favored situations the yield cannot be an average one."

HIDES—Receipts continue liberal, adding to the available supply, and tending to depress prices, which have favored buyers. Yet the demand has been spiritless, and the reported sales, to-day, unimportant. Prime Buenos Ayres, 25½c @26c.; Rio Grande, 25c.@25½c.; Orinoco, 23½c.@24c.; Central American, 22c.@23c.; Porto Cabello, 21½c.@22½c.; Dry and Dry Salted Southern, 16c.@17c. ₱ ℔. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 238,300, against 88 511 same time last year.

HOPS—Are in limited request, including last year's crop, at 8c.@14c., and old at 6c.@8c. ₱ ℔. Advices from London to the 26th ult. state that "the accounts from the plantations being very favorable, the demand for all kinds of hops is heavy, at drooping currencies. The duty is called £250,000.

IRON—The demand continues moderate; prices are sustained. Scotch Pig at $23 50@$24 50; Common English Bar at $43@$45; refined do. do. at $53@$55; Swedish Bar at $85@$87 50 ₱ ton; English Sheet, 3¼c.@3¾c.; Russian Sheet, first quality, 11½c.@12c. ₱ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern $1 45 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Continues inactive, including foreign Pig, at $5 70@$5 80; and Galena at $5 77½ ₱ 100 ℔s. Bar, 6⅜c.@6½c.; Pipe and Sheet, 7c. ₱ ℔.

LEATHER—Sole has been in limited request to-day, at unchanged prices. Nothing new in other kinds.

LIME—Rockland 70c. for Common; and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is fair; prices exhibit no remarkable alteration.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at drooping prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine have been sparingly dealt in to-day. Prices of Resin favor buyers. We have heard of sales of 350 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@44c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3¼c.@3½c.; German Wrought, 3½c.@4c.; Clinch, 5c.@5½c., ₱ ℔.

OILS—All descriptions have been very moderately inquired for, to-day, at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm, $1 23@$1 27; Unbleached Sperm, $1 35@$1 40; Crude Whale, 45½c @50c.; Refined Whale, 54c.@60c.; Linseed Oil, 59c.@60c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 85c.@90c.; Red Oil, 45c; Olive Oil, $1@1 05 ₱ gallon; $3 70@$4 15 ₱ basket.; Palm Oil, 9c.@9½c.; Tallow Oil, 10½c. ₱ ℔. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Aug. 8, sales were reported of two parcels Crude Sperm at $1 25, and 860 bbls. Crude Whale at 45½c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm	Bbls Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 8,'59	68,258	170 459	1,702,000
Same time last year	50,467	154,382	1,384,400

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty, and lower, and declining. The demand is not active. Sales 2 750 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $13 87@$14 for Mess, and $10 12½@$10 50, closing at $10 12@$10 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in slack demand including Hams at 8c.@8¼c., and Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c. ₱ ℔. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is unaltered. Sales to day, 430 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues inactive at drooping rates. Sales 200 bbls, in lots, at $8 25@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$13 for fair to choice extra do; $7@$8 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 14c.@20c. for State; 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ ℔. Cheese continues quiet at from 4c.@9c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 85 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is heavy and prices favor buyers.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 8c.@8½c.; Pure Refined, 12c. ₱ ℔.

SEEDS—Are dull and somewhat nominal in this market. In Boston, sales have been made of 3,500 bags Calcutta Linseed at $1 60, cash, ₱ bushel.

SHOT—Drop, 7c.; Buck, 7½c., ₱ ℔.

SPELTER—Plates, 5¾c.@5½c. ₱ ℔.

SPICES—The demand has been restricted; prices have not varied much.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, and sales have been made, to-day, of 1,200 hhds. Cuba, chiefly within a range of from 5½c.@6½c.; 50 hhds. Melado at 4c.; and 500 boxes Havana, for Liverpool, on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 ℔s. prime at 10⅝c.@10¾c. ₱. ℔.

TEAS—The opening sale of the season, which occurred to day, was less satisfactory to the importers than they had expected it would prove. Hence, they withdrew a large number of lots. The lines sold comprised, of:

Gun Powder—8 half chests at 55½c.; 40 do. 51c.; 7 do., 47c.; 40 do. 46½c.; 104 do., 37c.; 14 do., 36½c.; 30 do., 36c.; 58 do., 35½c.; 189 do., 33c.; 66 do., 32c.; 23 do., 30c.

Imperial—20 half chests at 56c.; 23 do., 55½c.; 8 do., 55c.; 8 do., 54c.; 6 do. 45½c.; 7 do., 44c.; 25 do. 41½c.; 26 do., 35c., 5 do., 34c.; 135 do., 32c.; 28 do., 31½c.; 42 do., 31c.; 50 do., 30½c.; 63 do., 29c.; 22 do., 24c.

Hyson—10 half-chests at 45c.; 17 do., 40c.; 122 do., 38c.; 71 do., 33c.; 13 do., 35½c.; 33 do., 28c.

Young Hyson—10 half-chests at 48c., 135 do., 47½c.; 32 do., 45½c.; 38 do., 43½c.; 65 do., 43c.; 83 do., 42½c., 73 do., 41½c.; 60 do., 41c.; 101 do., 40c.; 34 do., 23½c.; 64 do., 39c.; 16 do., 38½c.; 156 do., 38c.; 36 do., 37c.; 44 do., 36½c.; 45 do., 36c.; 30 do., 35½c.; 33 do., 35c.; 8 do., 34½c.; 50 do., 33c.; 50 do., 32½c.; 143 do., 32c.; 63 do., 31½c.; 57 do., 30c.; 169 do., 29c.; 89 do., 28½c.

Hyson Twankay—6 half half chests at 29½c.; 13 do. 28½c.; 75 do. 28c.; 28 do. 27½c.; 7 do. 27c.; 22 do. 26½c.; 15 do. 26c.; 133 do. 25c.; 79 do. 24c.; 9 do. 22½c.; 6 do. 19c.; 10 do. 18½c.; 22 do. 17½c.

Souchong—8 half chests at 37c.; 50 bxs. do. 37½c.

TIN—Has been sparingly dealt in at previous fiugres.

WHALEBONE—Is in moderate demand at full rates. In New-Bedford, during the week, there have been sold 23,000 ℔s. Arctic at 85c.; 12,000 do. Ochotsk at 80c; and 4 000 do. South Sea at 69c.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 25c.@25½c. ₱ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 7½c.@8c. ₱ ℔.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ ℔. For London, 100 boxes Cheese at 25s.; 24 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.; and 10 casks Shells at 15s. For Hamburg, by steamer, 40 tons measurement goods at 40s. For Antwerp, 40 bbls. Ashes at 20s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been:—"A new ship, 900 tons, at Newburyport, from St. John, N. B., to London, Deals at 73s.; one, 427 tons, and one, 528 tons, hence from Shediac to Bristol Channel. 80s.; a Br. bark from Buctouch to Cork and a market, 83s.; an Austrian bark, 300 tons, to Cork and a market, Sugar, 20s.; a bark, 200 tons, to West Coast of Africa and back, supposed $2,400; a bark from Baltimore to Bahia, 3,000 bbls., $1 12½ ₱ bbl.; one from Minatitian to New-York, Wood, $9 and $7 under and on deck; a brig from St. Mary's Geo., to Teneriffe, Lumber, $14, and back to New-York, Barilla, $5 50; a brig, 247 tons, to Mansanilla and back, $2,600; a schooner, 137 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1,200; one, 150 tons, to North side Cuba and back, $1,250; a brig to Zaza and back, Sugar, 40c., Molasses, $3 50 under and $3 on deck; a schooner, 160 tons, from Jacksonville to Sagua, Lumber, $13; a schooner, 1700 bbls., to Turks Island and back, $1,500; ship *Jas. Guthrie*, 749 tons, and ship *Roscius*, 1,030 tons, from Leghorn to New-York, an Austrian bark to Bristol, Eng., a brig from Bangor to Naples, privilege Palermo and Messina, and back to New-York, and a brig, 250 tons, to Sagua and back, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post office on Saturday, Aug. 13, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, as we announced yesterday morning, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon, and we are enabled this morning to publish her advices, which are interesting, and in some respects important. The Zurich Conference had not yet met, but was expected to do so very soon. The Sardinian Plenipotentiary had reached Paris. The English Ministry had announced their determination to await the action of the Zurich Conference, before deciding to accept an invitation to send a representative to a European Congress. The French Emperor had decided that the French army and navy should be restored to the peace footing with the least possible delay. His intentions were generally regarded as sincerely pacific, even in England. The announcement in the *Moniteur* of the professed reduction of the army created the greatest excitement on the Paris Bourse, and the funds took an immediate rise. Important speeches had been made in the British Parliament by Lords John Russell and Palmerston on European affairs. It was admitted by them that England had acted as a medium for conveying terms from France to Austria, but it was contended that in doing so she did not induce them. The debate on the subject of the national defences had also been continued, the speeches on the Government side exhibiting an intention to vigorously prosecute the work. Italy was comparatively quiet, and the accounts from there are of a more peaceful character. There are rumors, however, of expected insurrection in Venetia. The report of the abdication of the Duke of Modena in favor of his son are confirmed. The Government, however, with the consent of the people, had been placed in the hands of the municipality. In Tuscany, the movement in favor of annexation to Piedmont was very decided. The Code Napoleon had been adopted in the Romequa. Garibaldi seems to have made no movement since the Peace. It is rumored that he tendered his resignation and that of his officers to the King of Sardinia, and that the latter had refused to receive them. The mails from Calcutta of June 17, Hong Kong of June 4, and Melbourne of May 19, had reached Marseilles. The news had been telegraphed, but was of an unimportant description. The Goodwood stakes were won by Mr. Ten Broeck's horse *Starke*, bred in America. The Goodwood Cup was won by *The Promised Land*, the American mare *Prioress* obtaining third place. In the Liverpool Cotton market the demand had been good, and in consequence a partial advance had been obtained. Breadstuffs were dull, and Provisions had a downward tendency. Consols were quoted at 95⅛@95⅜ for account.

By the Overland Mail we have letters from our correspondent at San Francisco to 15th July. The mining intelligence from the new diggings at the Truckee Mines is very encouraging. The reports of the richness of the Washoe Mines are also very glowing. The People's Party had begun their preparations with energy for the Fall campaign. Col. Fremont and his family were encamped on the summit of Mount Bullion.

Our intelligence from Arizona is to the 21st ult. The Apache Indians had again commenced their depredations. The mining business is carried on profitably, but there is a great lack of laborers.

The news from Utah is highly interesting. Full particulars are given in the letters of our correspondents from Camp Floyd and from Salt Lake City of the arrest of the Mormon counterfeiters and their operations. The Saints had made their swindling arrangements on the most magnificent scale; but by the activity of the United States officers they had been completely defeated. The crops in Utah are represented as having been greatly injured by grasshoppers, though there had been very heavy showers of rain. Hon. Mr. Bernhisel, the delegate to Congress, had declined a renomination.

Gov. Wise has sent a letter to the Richmond *Enquirer*, in which he acknowledges having written the letter to Mr. Bernard Donnelly. He has received a letter from the latter, stating that the publication was made through a breach of trust.

An accident occurred yesterday on the Alexandria, Hampshire and London Railroad, by which two persons lost their lives, and twelve others were injured. A gravel train was thrown off the track by running over a cow, and *a bridge which the train was crossing was broken down.*

An Anti-Slavery Convention of the clergymen of Ohio assembled at Columbus yesterday. The business was principally of a preliminary character.

An important discovery was made by the Detective Police, on Tuesday night, of a large quantity of counterfeiting implements, and $14,000 in counterfeit bank bills, on various banks in different parts of the United States and Canada. The discovery was made in a house in Forty-fifth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, and was based on information received from one of the counterfeiters, and which, if followed up, will probably lead to the breaking up of an extensive gang of counterfeiters and the arrest of the criminals. A full description of the counterfeits is given in another column.

The statement submitted at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, shows that 923 emigrants have arrived at this port during the last week, and that there are 730 inmates in the Ward's Island Institution. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $14,170 81. A communication from the Secretary of the Quarantine Commissioners discussing the responsibilities attaching to that Board, to the Commissioners of Emigration, and to the Quarantine Commissioners, in the matter of sending patients to the Floating Hospital, was received and referred to the counsel of the Board. Mr. Kennedy reported on the alleged frauds on emigrants at Castle Garden, stating that Mr. Werner, the one implicated, had acted honorably and with no intent whatever to commit fraud.

The Shoemakers' Anti-Prison-labor Association held a meeting last night at No. 179 Wooster-street, and adopted a series of resolutions expressive of the injury done to the trade by the purchase, by wholesale dealers, of the boots and shoes made by convicts in the State and County Prisons. The object of the Association is to create a public feeling against this alleged interference with the rights of honest workmen.

Major Cross concluded the testimony in his own defence yesterday, and at his request the Court-Martial was adjourned until Monday next at 11 A. M.

A very long and interesting statement is published in our columns this morning, made by Mr Horace H. Day and his counsel, giving in a very lucid manner the points at issue between Mr. Day and Mr. Judson and Dickerson in the great India-rubber controversy which has been so long before our Courts. The important interests involved in this famous suit will, of course, insure an attentive perusal of Mr. Day's statement by the numerous parties interested.

The Chief of the Brooklyn Police Department made his quarterly report yesterday to General-Superintendent Pillsbury, for the three months ending the 31st ult., by which it appears that during the period named 4,000 persons were arrested; 668 for offences against property, and 3,332 for offences claimed as against the person; of the whole number of arrests 1,059 were women, and 1,356 could neither read nor write. The force consists of 248 persons, divided as follows: Captains, 8; sergeants, 29; detailed officers, 29; doormen, 15; patrolmen, 169. Property to the value of $5,338 25 was reported to have been stolen—$813 of which was recovered by the Police.

A young miss, who travels under the name of Ann E. Mullen, was sent to the Kings County Penitentiary for six months yesterday, by Justice Cogswell, for swindling and robbing several respectable families resident in South Brooklyn.

Coroner Snell concluded the inquest yesterday at Red Hook, Brooklyn, on the body of Catharine Noonan, supposed to have been killed by her husband, Patrick Noonan, the jury rendering a verdict that death was the result of intemperance.

The Live Stock Markets have been supplied with 23,148 live animals, received at the five principal yards, viz.: beeves, 4,721; milch cows, 218; veal calves, 607; sheep and lambs, 12,592; swine, 5,010. This, as compared with the previous week, is an increase of 281 bullocks, 4 cows, and 640 swine, and a decrease of 10 veals, 5,754 sheep and lambs, or a total decrease of 4,379. A large proportion of the cattle offered have been poor grass-fed animals, which farmers at the West hastened to dispose of on account of the recent drouth, which threatened to cut short the supply of Winter forage. At yesterday's general market the few good bullocks offered sold readily at near last week's prices, or 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight. The poorer grades declined from ¼c.@½c., according to the quality—the poorest selling at whatever they would bring. Sales were made as low as 5½c.@6c. The yards were not quite cleared out last night. Milch cows sell very slow at very moderate figures. Veal calves are rather dull at 5c @6½c. ℔ lb. live weight, the supply being rather in excess of the demand. Sheep and lambs are in better demand at slightly improved prices, the large surplus of last week being been mostly disposed of. Prices range from $2 to $5 ℔ head, according to quality. Swine are lower, the receipts being large; corn-fed sell at 5⅞c.@6⅛c. ℔ lb., live weight; distillery-fed, 5½c.@5⅝c.

Yesterday, 750 bales Cotton were sold at steady prices. Holders of Flour made further material concessions to buyers, and disposed of 9,200 bbls. State and Western, and 3,400 bbls. Southern Wheat was less abundant and was dearer, but inactive. Corn was dull and heavy. Pork was plenty and lower. The demand was not brisk. Beef and Lard was quiet. Rio Coffee was very freely dealt in, the sales comprising 12,876 bags at full prices. The auction sale of Teas resulted unsatisfactorily. Sugars were in good request. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted. There were 551 vessels of all classes in port.

Wise upon Wise.

Gov. Wise is a sword without a hilt. Trenchant, terrible, and true as a Toledo blade, he is yet as fatal to his friends as to his foes. There is no handling such a man with safety.

We publish to-day still another letter from this redoubtable chieftain of the Old Dominion —a letter upon a letter. Metal upon metal is bad heraldry; but Wise upon Wise must be admitted to be good commentary. None but the Governor's self can be his parallel, and none but he can truly criticize, analyze and set forth his own extraordinary lucubrations. Humanity forbids our bestowing a thought upon the effects which this fresh publication will probably produce among the infatuated individuals who persisted in asseverating that the Orsini bomb flung into the camp of the Hards at Albany was an imposture and a forgery. We have not the heart to dwell upon anguish which we lack the means to relieve.

Gov. Wise writes to the Richmond *Enquirer* a downright acknowledgment of his own handiwork. He makes a clean breast of the whole business, from the first moment when he began a "private and confidential political correspondence with Mr. B. Donnelly, of No. 3 William-street, New-York," to the hour in which the New-York journals laid before his astonished eyes his own last "private and confidential" epistle to that gentleman, blazoned out in black and white, for all the world to read. And a most edifying history it is. Who Mr. Donnelly is, we own we do not know, but as we are no worse off in this respect than his "private and confidential" correspondent, the Governor, we are not ashamed of the admission. That Mr. Donnelly is not a pure Saxon by origin, we venture to infer less from his name (since Judge Daly has so cruelly upset our faith in patronymics) than from the gushing nature of his correspondence, and from the childlike facility with which he seems to have fallen into anybody's hands who would take the trouble to catch at him as he fluttered by. But be he what he may, Mr. Donnelly one day last Spring sat down and wrote to Gov. Wise; perhaps about Mr. Fernando Wood; perhaps about the price of oysters; perhaps—and the result makes this the more probable suggestion—about Gov. Wise himself. Gov. Wise forthwith replied, and evidently in a rather caressing strain, since the second letter of Mr. Donnelly, written July 8 from Saratoga Springs, begins in a winning and affectionate style, "My dear Governor." The Governor and. Mr. Donnelly plainly swore eternal friendship at the first sight of each other's handwriting. They embraced by post, and were thenceforth one. But alas, the course of true love never *will* run smooth. In July Mr. Donnelly sketched out the state of the New-York Democracy for the Governor's information. He, at Saratoga, drinking his Congress-water, we may presume, and eating crisp potatoes at the Lake amid the unconscious Democratic leaders, really played the part of Godard in his balloon at Solferino —surveyed the field and took note of the disposition of the forces. He thought the prospects of the Governor glorious, were he but delivered from the sad imputation of an alliance with Mr. Wood. "Mr. Wood," wrote Donnelly with beautiful impartiality, "is a very smart man and is much feared by the politicians, but his misfortune seems to consist in having no one to back him." The "farmers and others in the country" thought Mr. Donnelly, cannot appreciate Mr. Wood. His qualities are urbane rather than rural. He is no Cato to write *De Re Rustica*; and the farmers who cling to the old rule of "love me, love my dog," will have nothing to do with Wise unless he can satisfy them that he, in his turn, has nothing to do with Wood. This was Donnelly's conviction, and out of the fullness of his Celtic heart his pen scribbled. The Governor being at that time in correspondence with Mr. Wood, thought well of the Donnelly suggestions, and in reply to them, wrote hastily off the now famous letter in which (plagiarising the phrase, as we are sorry to see, from Donnelly) he prophesied that Mr. Douglas would "kick up his heels," and that he, Wise, would be the nation's final choice. What that letter was, all the world now knows. The Governor, as might have been expected from so gallant a Virginian, does not flinch from the points of his own words. He owns it all; its Machiavellian counsels of "divide and conquer" for his friends in the New-York Democracy; his whistling of Mr. Wood down the wind; his stout predictions of his own success. But he is righteously indignant at the publication, and pauses for a reply to the question, "Who is the traitor?"

Mr. Donnelly distributes the burden of this charge over a goodly surface. He showed the letter on receiving it to "three or four distinguished and honorable friends," who read, but did not retain it. He then showed it to Mr. Cassidy, of the *Atlas and Argus*, at Albany, and left it with that "able editor," in order that it might be shown to Dean Richmond, the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Further, deponent Donnelly sayeth not.

From all which narrative several things may well be extracted, in the way of admonition and instruction. It appears plainly that Judge Daly is right, and that the name Wise has no positive root in the nature of the man who bears it.

It is made manifest that the Democracy of New-York is a united body of four. "The selecting of delegates to the Charleston Convention," says Mr. Donnelly, "will be done in accordance with the wishes of Messrs. Richmond, Ludlow, Cagger and Cassidy." And it would seem, at least in the present aspect of affairs, that the exposure of "private and confidential" correspondence is considered a legitimate weapon of political warfare by the virtuous men to whom a free people, in the exercise of an enlightened intelligence, intrust the control of their public affairs.

Mr. Donnelly, who is not very strong on Fairy mythology, thinks Gov. Wise, the "giant who was capable of destroying the monster, Know-Nothingsm," is the most fit and desertless "person to destroy the monster of all monsters, Abolitionism." Abolitionism is a monster, certainly; but the story of Gov. Wise and his Donnelly letter reveals the existence of divers other monsters, of mien as hideous and of malice more tremendous, whom we should be glad to believe that some capable giant would soon arise to take in hand, and utterly destroy.

Health and Scientific Exercise.

Our knowledge of the laws and principles of hygiene as regards dietetics, ventilation and sanitary regulations, has not yet been reduced to an acknowledged science. But most of all in what is called Physical Culture, does ignorance prevail. What is physical culture? What does the advice given to the weak or sedentary or the over-studious achieve, to "take exercise?" What does that bold generality mean? The patient might as well be turned loose into a druggist's shop and told to "take medicine." The practical operation of this ignorance is something to this effect: An overworked merchant or clerk finds his strength failing. He has a slight cough, a pain in the side, and so-forth. He takes advice. He is told to "take exercise." Believing that the sole end of exercise is to increase the muscular tissue, and that the more he exercises the faster will it increase, he forces his muscles and weaker nerves through all sorts of hardships till he literally works himself into the grave. True, he was "moderate;" but what is moderate? Another, of a different temperament and disease, who would be benefited by what killed the first, we suppose carries out the prescription by extending his daily walk a little further than usual, and what is the result? He gets no better, but worse, already having too much of the monotonous exercise of walking. So, too, with girls and young ladies growing up with flabby muscles, sunken chests and distorted spines; they suppose their exercise of following the measured tread of some superannuated dame for half a mile a day answers all the purposes of physical culture. Again, what are the special needs of different classes of the community in this regard? Surely the hard-working mechanic with his iron muscles needs no special effort to increase his muscular power? But is he a perfect man of the type to be emulated? And how should his physical culture differ from that due the muscle-wanting theological student?

Civilization gives us certain advantages by imposing upon us certain obligations. We are constantly liable to seek the one by neglecting the other. While we accept the advantages we must not overlook the evil tendencies of civilized life as exhibited in over-mental toil or bodily inertia. We must make physical culture indispensable, but always variable, according to the class or person requiring it. On this subject there was delivered a few evenings since a lecture at the Cooper Institute, by a young physician of this City, Dr. Charles F. Taylor, which, though intended to illustrate the treatment of disease on strictly physiological principles, may, if we mistake not, at the same time give us the key to the true principles of physical culture; for if his doctrine be applied to the sick, why not to the so-called well, as are we not all sick just in proportion as we need physical culture? and the point is to apply the culture in the direction of the need.

Dr. Taylor commenced by saying that the common impression that exercise affected only the muscular tissue was entirely wrong; for as the muscles act only under the stimulus of the nerves, the latter first receive the impression of the will, and consequently are really affected before the muscles are reached. Injure the nerve, as in paralysis, so that the will cannot reach the muscles, and the latter forever remain unmoved and thus waste away. Now, this joint action of the nervous and muscular system must be taken into consideration in proposing any exercise for an invalid or physically undertoned person, for we have it in our power so to separate these manifestations that we need not employ both together, but can use that which is most desirable in any given case. Practically, we find it necessary, as disease is always attended with debility of the nervous system, to use such exercise as will accomplish the most change in the muscles, while making the least draughts on the nervous system. We have an unerring rule to guide us in this respect. Rapid movements, implying rapid will, exercise and therefore exhaust principally the nervous system; but any the greatest amount of fatigue does not imply that there has been a corresponding change in the muscles. For example, a person ill of a chronic disease—consumption—may be wholly incapable of taking enough exercise to affect sensibly the muscles—that is, to cause them to take up an increased amount of nutrition from the blood: but still, would not the effect of exercise upon the muscles, on the circulation, and the general nutrition, be just as desirable as though he were able to obtain it? The patient has a serious disease of the lungs —with cold hands and feet, contracted chest and feeble muscles. What shall he do? It is desirable to make those muscles hungry for the blood which would be sent them could they only be used. Any trifling ordinary exercise, however, exhausts him, so that very little benefit is derived from it, and often positive damage. But let such a person be seated in an easy position and his muscles be put into the proper action by an assistant bending the various joints of the body. This should be done slowly and gently, because the longer a contracting muscle is held in that state, the greater its effect on its substance. Thus his muscles may one by one be made to act in the most powerful manner, many times more powerfully than if all acting at the same moment, with very little effort and no fatigue on the patient's part, till all have been brought under the same influence. Moreover, as we can make the muscles act as we choose, we can thus *control* the circulation—the blood flowing towards and into the muscles which are acting, provided there are no other processes going on at the same time in other parts of the system, counteracting the desired effects as in the case in common exercise. Thus we have the power of *localising* the movement and producing specific effects; as by acting on the extremities while the rest of the body is at rest, we can produce a peryphic circulation and relieve local congestions of the lungs, for instance.

The application of this philosophical mode of treating disease is extremely simple. The whole aim and end of treatment is to produce a harmony and equilibrium in the vital forces. A piece of machinery is only so strong as the weakest wheel in it. The machine is made stronger by increasing the power of the weaker member, and in lessening relative disproportions of force. So with the great human apparatus. Many chronic invalids cannot afford to waste their power in vague indiscriminate efforts, while they are abundantly capable of developing particular functions. Thus debility and irritability of the nervous system is relieved by irritating the muscles; that is by directing the nervous power to be expended on the muscles instead of being wasted in receiving external impressions. Lateral curvature of the spine, said to afflict so large a proportion of boarding-school girls, and caused by weakness and unequal action of the spinal muscles, is only partially benefited by ordinary exercise; but by understanding the anatomy of the parts, and how to put the different groups of muscles in proper motion, and make them act equally and harmoniously, the curvature is speedily restored. To effect this, no violent motion, but, on the contrary, gentle action is required.

Paralysis of motion is caused by some damage having been done to the nervous centres which prevents the muscles from acting. But this cause may be partially or wholly removed, and still the paralyzed muscles do not act, because the other muscles not affected, act so much more readily, that the effort is spent on those most easily stimulated; so that the recovery of the muscles does not keep pace with the recovery in the nervous centres. The principle of treatment in such casss is simply to place the patient in such a position that when he makes an effort to use the palsied muscles it will be easier for them to act and more difficult for others to act instead. The principles involved in this treatment deserve most attention for their promise to counteract the tendency to disease and deformity arising from the habits which society imposes upon our women. Anything which will gently, gradually, almost unconsciously gives tone and vigor to the circulation and the muscles, plumpness to the form, fullness to the chest, steadiness and grace to the carriage, and instead of that lassitude and languid expression so common, a tone of life and health, while relieving those peculiar maladies arising from their common weakness, would be a great boon to our countrywomen. This treatment does not clash with any existing theories, but comes in merely to fill up a void.

The Railroads and the Crops.—The freight receipts of the Western railways have been universally light for the present season, and in some instances the decrease has been really serious. At the same time the passenger traffic has been by no means equal to the expectations of the managers. The immediate prospects of the roads are, consequently, gloomy enough, unless it be assumed that a good time is, after all, coming, and that its advent is near at hand. Railways differ from most other Corporations in the extent of their current expenses. A bank can suspend operations and lose but little, its employes being few. Even a factory may cease running, discharge its hands for a time, and lose nothing but the interest on buildings and machinery. But a railroad can neither stop nor suspend. A fatal necessity drives it to destruction. It must move on with its trains, its costly machinery and its large outlays, whether it makes money or loses. If it does not pay running expenses, to say nothing of interest and dividends, still it must work on, waiting for that better season, which may be so long in coming, and may even never come at all.

It is gratifying, therefore, to believe, as we have every reason for believing, that our railways really have before them a substantial promise of remunerative business. The vast agricultural production of the West must sooner or later be brought to market, and it is reasonable to hope that the very favorable season of 1859 may go far toward restoring the prosperity of our leading lines. But this will depend very much upon the companies themselves, or rather upon their managers. They it is who are to decide whether increase of business shall prove also to be increase of profit. The public has seen so much of suicidal rivalry in these enterprises that it has nearly lost confidence in the common sense of Railroad Directors, even of those whose name and fame are in the mouths of all investors. If, for the sake of damaging their competitors, the little railway kings are determined again foolishly to engage in carrying freight below the cost of transportation, no benevolence of the fruitful seasons, no affluence of the coming harvest, can do them any good. Their case must be regarded as beyond help, until they shall learn not to work for nothing while paying their own expenses. The people have no right to expect, and no sensible man will ever ask the Railways to render their services without an equivalent. By throwing the money of their stockholders out of the window in the midst of a grand mutual fight, Railway directors can secure neither friends nor fortune. Wars waged on the principle of the Kilkenny cats can have but one end. The combatants, when they have exhausted each other's strength, will lie down in one common ruin and call it a "peace."

The New Metternich.

The curious in coincidences are already delighting themselves with the fact that the new Prince Metternich has been named Ambassador of Austria at Paris, immediately upon the conclusion of the peace of Villafranca, just as his father was named Ambassador at Paris, by the same Power, immediately upon the conclusion of the peace of Presburg, fifty-three years ago. Perhaps the second Prince Metternich may prove as much like the first as Villafranca is like Presburg, or the battle of Solferino like Austerlitz.

Prince Richard de Metternich is the eldest son and heir of the great diplomatist, just deceased, by his second wife, the beautiful Countess De Leykam Beilstein. This lady, whose sister was married to the eldest son of the late Colonel Thorn, of this City, was famed throughout Europe for her personal beauty. She died two years after her marriage in giving birth to her son, the present Prince Richard. Prince Richard de Metternich entered the diplomatic service of Austria as Ambassador in Saxony, at the age of twenty-five years, in 1854, and is consequently even younger than his father was when, in 1806, he was charged with the difficult mission of establishing a good understanding between a victorious Napoleon and the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine. The new Metternich inherits his father's striking advantages of person and manner; and has won at Dresden a fair reputation for diplomatic ability, and for extraordinary skill in the science of household economy. He is married to a daughter of the great Hungarian family of Sandor, made illustrious during the war of 1849 by the heroic gallantry of the accomplished and unfortunate General of Cavalry, Nagy Sandor.

The Elastic Controversy.—If all the myriads of people in this country, who use India-rubber in one or another form, will take the trouble to read the expansive statement of Mr. Horace H. Day, to which we give up the greater part of one page of this day's issue of the Times, we venture to say that they will acquire more valuable information than they ever before possessed, in relation to the most elastic lawsuit that has ever been known in this country.

Personal.—Lord Brougham is to be a candidate for the honorable office of Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, at the election in October next. His Lordship will have a competitor in the Duke of Buccleuch, and the worthy Scots of the General Council will have an opportunity of showing whether rank or renown is the most precious in their eyes.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Talks with the Indians in New-Mexico—The Slave-trade at the South—The Reported Landing of Africans in Florida, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Secretary Thompson has directed Mr. J. L. Collins, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New-Mexico, to accompany the Hon. John S. Phelps on a visit to several of the wild tribes of the Colorado, to hold talks with them. The Government is about to abolish the policy of making presents to the Indians, as they are regarded by the recipients as only so many bribes to secure peace. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

It is stated that during the late term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in Alabama, held by Associate Justice Campbell, several indictments were found under the law of 1818, which prescribes fines and imprisonment for engaging in, or aiding and abetting the importation of Africans within the jurisdiction of the United States. As the law of 1820 (which makes the offence piracy, to be visited with death) does not, in express language, repeal the former statute, a grave question has arisen, involving the point whether there can be a choice of the above-mentioned punishments; for while public sentiment at the South is against the greater, juries have, it is said, expressed a disposition to render verdicts carrying with them the less severe punishment. The opinion is entertained here, among distinguished gentlemen, that in view of all the facts, notwithstanding the established rules of interpreting the statutes, the question will probably be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision.

It is ascertained from an authentic source that on the 17th of June the United States Deputy Marshal for Northern Florida informed the Government of the prevalence of reports that a vessel or vessels were expected on the Coast of Florida with slaves from Africa, and made some suggestions as to the best mode of intercepting and arresting them, the Marshal himself being absent in another part of the State. The Secretary of the Interior on the reception of this communication immediately telegraphed to the Deputy Marshal, informing him that a Revenue cutter had been ordered from Charleston to cruise along the coast of Florida under his direction. The Deputy accordingly went on board of the cutter on the 30th of June, and reached New-Smyrna Inlet on the 3d of July. Two weeks thereafter, he wrote he had boarded various schooners to which suspicion had attached, and had made careful inquiries for many miles along the coast, but there was no information to verify the reports of the landing of Africans. It further appears that Marshal Blackburn himself was far behind the times, as he did not inform the Interior Department of those rumors until his Deputy had investigated their truth with the above-mentioned result. These facts are gleaned from official papers.

Mr. Vance, Opposition, has been reëlected to Congress from the Eighth District of North Carolina.

Counterfeiting Among the Mormons.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

One of the counterfeit checks on the Sub-Treasury of St. Louis was received here yesterday. It was an admirable imitation of the genuine and well calculated to deceive. The tools and materials seized by the United States Marshal were found in the Church tithing office of Brigham Young. The parties arrested are said to be Mormons of high standing. It is understood that the profits arising from the transaction were to accrue to the benefit of the Church.

Ohio Anti-Slavery Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The Convention of the Clergymen of Ohio, assembled to-day, and organized permanently, by the choice of A. A. Guthrie, of Zanesville, as President, and ten Vice-Presidents. All parts of the State are well represented. A Committee was appointed to report resolutions in opposition to Slavery, and an address to the people of the State and nation. After the submission of a series of resolutions the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Another Railroad Accident—Two Killed—Twelve Wounded.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

This afternoon a gravel train on the Alexandria, Hampshire and London Railroad was thrown off the track in consequence of running over a cow. *The bridge over the Four-mile Run was broken down.* Two persons were killed, and twelve injured, three of them it is feared fatally.

The Steamer Yorktown.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The new steamer *Yorktown*, from Richmond for New-York, put back here at 2 o'clock this afternoon for water, and left again at 4 o'clock. Her machinery works well.

Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The steamer *Europa* sailed this morning, at 10 o'clock. She took out 58 passengers for Liverpool, and 9 for Halifax. Also, $250,000 in specie.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The United States mail steamship *Alabama* arrived below at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville* left for New-York, under her own steam, at daylight yesterday morning, the 9th inst.

The Cross Court-Martial.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present.

After the records of Tuesday's session had been read, the accused called Thomas J. Haynes as a witness. After he had been sworn, Mr. Haynes testified as follows:

I have been a merchant in San Francisco, Cal., since 1850; knew Major Cross as Quartermaster from 1852 to 1857; I have no knowledge of the amount of money disbursed by Major Cross, except what I heard from his clerks; from them I learned that he had disbursed more than four million dollars; I have had a great many public transactions with him, and he had the reputation of being extremely strict and exacting, as far as Government matters were concerned; his general character among the merchants of San Francisco as an agent of the Government was that of being a very faithful and efficient disbursing officer, and also that of a man of the strictest integrity.

The examination of the witness was here closed and he was discharged. The accused submitted to the Court in evidence his summary statements for March, April, May and June, 1857, and announced that he had no more witnesses to call.

Maj. Cross then asked the Court to appoint Monday next, 11 A. M., as the hour for hearing his defence; not so much that he might have time to prepare it, as it would be short, as to enable him to obtain documentary evidence from Washington on the following points:

1. That prior to 1849 he disbursed large amounts of the public money without having given any bond or security whatever.

2. That his quarterly accounts, rendered March 31 and June 30, 1857, before the order of Gen. Jesup, and before any notice whatever had been taken of the deficiency, did not certify that the amount of money then on hand was deposited with the United States Treasurer, but merely acknowledged a responsibility for it. Thus showing that the return made in the month of February, 1857, was the result of inadvertence in following the usual form, and was not designed to mislead. This latter point he holds important, as explaining satisfactorily a matter calculated, as it now stands, to reflect upon him and his case, and one which he did not come prepared to meet, as it formed no part of the charges or specifications.

3. A letter from Gen. Wool relative to his (accused) character as Quartermaster, and his services in the Department.

4. Evidence of the date of his entry in the military service as a disbursing officer.

The Judge Advocate said if it would save time he would admit that prior to 1849 (how long he did not say) the accused had disbursed large sums of money without giving bonds or security; that Gen. Wool, if present as a witness, would give the accused a good character as a disbursing officer, so far as he knew and believed, and he had good opportunities of seeing and knowing, prior to 1857. All the information which the accused desires to obtain from his quarterly accounts from March 31 to June 30, 1857, is contained in the summary statements which had just been submitted in evidence. The Judge Advocate further said that he had before him a book containing the Army Register from 1815 to 1843. Major Cross could ascertain the date of his appointment from the book, and whatever it might be he would admit it. This proposition was made only to save time, and if Major Cross did not accept it the admissions would not be made.

Major C. did not accept the proposition and the Court was cleared for deliberation. When the doors were opened the Court announced that they had decided to accede to Major C.'s request. They adjourned therefore to 11 A. M., Monday.

Correspondence Between Gov. Wise and Mr. Bernard Donnelly.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A heavy press of copy prevents comment, for the present, on the following letter, received yesterday, from Gov. Wise. We will devote some space in our issue of to-morrow, to a discussion of the intrigue against Gov. Wise, which this communication discloses:

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 8, 1859.

Gentlemen: In your editorial of this morning I notice what purports to be a letter written by me to some unknown correspondent, published in the New-York papers, by whom or how does not appear. You say that you have "no authority to speak" about the matter. I now give you authority to speak all that I know about it. The impression is attempted to be made that I have offensively obtruded my advice and interference into New-York politics, in a vain and immoral attempt upon the members of the State Committee, to influence the appointment of delegates from that State to the Charleston Convention.

Now, the plain statement of the whole case is; that for some considerable time past, I had held private and confidential political correspondence with Mr. B. Donnelly, No. 3 William-street, New-York. He wrote to me last Spring; I replied, and the correspondence ceased until the 8th of July last, when he wrote to me again the following letter:

SARATOGA, July 8, 1859.

My Dear Governor: You will remember my writing you last Spring, to which I received an answer, and which I would have acknowledged, at an earlier day, but supposed your time would be so much taken up with other more important matters, that I concluded to withhold writing you until the present. You will learn from the newspapers and elsewhere, that those who are in expectation of receiving the nomination at Charleston are marshaling their forces as strongly as possible.

This State, which I have watched very closely, with a view of acquainting you of what is going on, will, as matters now stand, send to Charleston a united delegation in favor of Douglas. Their second choice would be you. I give you this information as fact, so that you may rely upon it. It is barely possible that Wood and others in New-York City, may succeed in getting up two sets of Delegates to the Convention, but it is my opinion your friends in the South need not expect much support from the Northern States. The South is the only place to count on with any degree of certainty, and, if the South should kick up her heels and refuse to adopt you as her candidate, she will lose all. This you may rely upon. With any other man from the Southern States than yourself, we would be beaten out of sight. With the South, then, to back you, there will be a sufficient number of candidates for Congress and Governor [in nomination.] who will be able to control a sufficient number of delegates from the Western and Eastern States, to give you the nomination—and they will do it, to save themselves; well-knowing that there is no one but yourself that can poll the votes of the adopted citizens. The Federal office-holders here are in favor of Douglas, so that at the Charleston Convention, *if* Mr. Buchanan should consent to be a candidate, he won't be able to get a single squad from this State.

If you were once nominated, my God, what a vote you would get with Seward against you!

You would carry every Northern State, excepting Massachusetts, Vermont, and possibly Rhode Island. All of the Western States, I am assured, would roll into line again.

I am stopping at the Springs here for a few days, and having an opportunity of consulting with our friends from different sections of the Union, I thought it advisable to drop you the inclosed, hurriedly scratched together. If I can be of any service to you, let me know it. If you think it advisable to make a push for the delegates from this State, write me, and I will tell you how it can be done, to the best of my knowledge and belief. Ludlow, Cassidy, and Peter Cagger are the controlling spirits, and either of these, if they supposed you were not completely in the hands of Fernando Wood & Co., would be your friend. This, I find, is their impression, though not publicly expressed. Mr. Wood is a very smart man, and is much feared by the politicians, but his misfortune seems to consist in having no one to back him. Had he the strength that these others have in the country districts, he would be our next Governor. But in the country he falls behind and seems to be very unpopular amongst the farmers, and others. Your best way is to keep clear of all cliques and factions. Side with none of them; and when it is determined who are to be the delegates and also who has control of them, it will then be time enough to become *identified*.

Yours truly, B. DONNELLY.

To his Excellency Gov. Wise.

Address me at my store, No. 3 William street, New-York.

Mr. Donnelly is, I believe, *not a member* of the Democratic State Committee of New-York, and is a person in private life, so far as I know. Strictly in response to his letter I wrote the following reply, (now correctly punctuated,) and intended, as it shows on its face, to be strictly private and confidential, and giving no counsel not called for by my correspondent and not pertinent as a reply even on points of personal vanity or pretention:

[Here follows the letter as already published in the columns of the Times, with some slight improvements of punctuation by the hand of its author.]

The first that I heard of this letter was the fuss, and farce, and fraud practiced at Albany; and on the 6th inst., Saturday last, I received from Mr. Donnelly the following:

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND, Aug. 4, 1859.

His Excellency, Gov. Wise:

My Dear Sir: Much to my surprise and regret I find published, in to-day's *Herald*, your letter to me of the 13th of last month. When I received the same I showed it to three or four distinguished and honorable friends, each of whom had the letter in their possession only while reading it; consequently they could have no chance of copying it. After which, on Saturday last, while in Albany, I showed the letter to Mr. Cassidy, the able editor of the Albany *Argus and Atlas*, who, after reading it, wished me to leave the letter with him, so that he might show it to Mr. Dean Richmond, the Chairman of our State Central Committee. To this I consented for the following reasons: In the first place, you will see in my previous letter that I stated that the selecting of the Delegates to the Charleston Convention would be done in accordance with the wishes of Messrs. Richmond, Ludlow, Cagger and Cassidy, each of whom, I was informed, were friendly to you, but objected to you on account of the reported influence supposed to be exercised over you by the Hon. Fernando Wood. In order to disabuse their minds of this impression, and to secure their influence and friendship, I consented to allow the letter to go out of my hands, not knowing of any more effectual way of accomplishing that object than by showing to them the denial of these falsehoods, then in your own handwriting. Mr. Cassidy expressly promised me that your letter should not be made public; and, from his prominent position and exalted character, I supposed it was a sufficient guarantee that all would be as was desired.

This letter was made public, no doubt, with a view of *killing you off*. Of this we shall see and hear more hereafter. The Democracy in this part of the country believe that the giant who was capable of destroying the monster Know-Nothingism, is the most competent and suitable person to destroy the monster of all monsters—Abolitionism—which, if not destroyed in 1860 will be master of the field for all time to come.

The State Committee has done as was expected, and the whole matter lies with the people, who, if aroused, I have no fear. So long as the people are right we need not fear the dishonorable tricksters.

Yours, truly, B. DONNELLY.

Now, this is all I know about the matter. It is no fault or imprudence of mine which makes the whole public, and thus explaining itself I have no comment to make, nothing to palliate, excuse or justify. Who needs defence for treachery and for a gross outrage upon all the confidence and good faith known among men in civilized life, I leave the public to judge. I give Mr. Donnelly's plea, and believe, until the contrary appears, that he is innocent. Whether now it will recoil, we will see. His name was not given, to create the impression, obviously, that I wrote this letter spontaneously to some member of the New-York State Committee. I owe it to myself to expose this, as you say, "worse than forgery."

Respectfully, HENRY A. WISE.

Sentiment of Georgia on the African Slave-Trade.

A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, closes a long article on the proposed revival of the Slave-trade as follows:

"In conclusion, allow me to assure the friends of law and humanity throughout the country, that a countless majority of the people of Georgia are opposed to all attempts at reopening the African slave trade. The history of the late *Wanderer* case fully proves the truth of this assertion. Under the ban of public opinion, the poor fugitives, in small parties, have been spirited about in secret from place to place, without finding purchasers, until, by the last reports, almost all had been carried beyond the confines of our State. No one knows who their owners are, neither do they dare to expose them, for sale openly. A few such speculations would doubtless serve as effectually as anything else to give a *quietus* to the whole movement. In short, as long as those who respect and are willing to uphold the laws are true to themselves, we need not fear the infliction of such a calamity upon the body politic."

The Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, of Monday, says; "The wife and daughter of Senator Seward were in this city on Saturday on their way to Niagara Falls, and spent some time at the house of District-Attorney Huson. It is said by those who saw these ladies, that they were dressed and appeared very much like common people. They were destitute of crinoline, and wore no extra fixings—indeed few farmers' wives who visit this city appear so plainly dressed as did Mrs. Seward on Saturday."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Commissioners of Health.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health yesterday, a communication was received from the Brooklyn Board of Health, thanking the New-York Board for their courtesy in inviting them to sit with them at their regular meetings. The determination not to allow vessels to land at Brooklyn wharves, which could not come to the New-York wharves, was reiterated. A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of an account of the Commissioners of Emigration against the Board of Health, amounting to $24,094 19. The bill originated in the action of the Board of Health in the Summer of 1854, when they took the building No. 165 Franklin-street, which the Commissioners of Emigration had rented and fitted up, and appropriated it to Hospital purposes. It was referred to the Mayor and Dr. Rockwell to report upon. Dr. Gunn reported the arrival of the bark *Old Dominion*, from Havana, with a cargo of sugar; all well. Also, bark *Express*, from the same port, and in good order. These vessels were ordered to be detained nine days in the Lower Bay. The arrival of the steamship *Karnaak* from Havana, was also reported. One man died on board by yellow fever, after they had left port, and another was sick on arriving here. The patient was conveyed to the Floating Hospital for treatment. The steamer was ordered to be detained five days in the Lower Bay. While there her owners or consignees have permission to discharge by lighters the sugar she has on board. Dr. Gunn also reported the arrival of the brig *E. Drummond*, from Aspinwall. One man on board of her was sick with bilious remittent fever. Ordered to be detained five days in the Lower Bay. The Board then adjourned to Friday noon.

The Shoemakers' Anti-Prison-labor Association.—For some time past a feeling of dissatisfaction has been increasing from a very small beginning, just as boys roll up huge snow-balls in the Winter, among the journeymen shoemakers, or cordwainers, as they like to be called, employed in this City. The grievance in question is to the effect that they are overridden by Prison-labor; that the boys in the House of Refuge are compelled to "heel" from eighty to one hundred pairs of ladies' shoes a day, to burnish usually sixty pairs of said shoes, and otherwise to interfere materially with the honorable labor of adult cordwainers, who served their apprenticeship to honest masters and never saw the inside of the House of Refuge, or any other prison, in their lives, the work of these boys being sold to the large shoe stores at such a cheap rate that no fair, out-of-prison labor can compete with it. Last night a meeting of this Association was held at the Masonic Rooms, No. 179 Wooster-street, Mr. Henry Burras presiding. In calling the meeting to order he said that, according to appearances, shoemakers would soon have to work for one shilling a day. Mr. Whitehouse was selling heeled morocco boots for eighty cents a pair. How, at such prices, could they pay their rent and clothe their children? A series of resolutions were passed, and many new members were added to the Association. The first resolution read as follows: "This Association shall be denominated the Shoemakers' Anti-Prison Labor Association of the City and County of New-York, having for its object the passage of a law by the Legislature against contracting out to labor those persons incarcerated in our prisons; also, those in the Workhouses of our City and State."

Practice at the Tombs.—The manner in which some of the papers have commented on the liberty granted to Mr. Macdonald by the police, when he was taken out to the inquest on Friday, and on Saturday, when he was taken to the Court of General Sessions, to be arraigned, has led some to believe that the Warden and Keepers of the Tombs are as much to blame as the police. In justice to the Keepers at the Tombs, they should have the matter fairly stated. No person can be taken out of the Tombs without an order from some Magistrate, Coroner, or Judge; and the moment the prisoner passes the gate, he is out of the custody and care of the keepers until he is again brought back to prison. How long the prisoner may be kept out on an examination paper—an hour, a day, or a week—is no business to the Keeper. It frequently occurs that prisoners are taken out on examination papers, and after they have been examined, the policemen in whose charge he is takes him through the City wherever he desires to go, and neither the magistrate nor the keepers at the Tombs know anything about it. Besides, there are no Tombs' policemen, excepting those that are detailed at the Police Court at the Tombs, and they are in no way mixed up in the Macdonald case.

Fatal Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as a milk train was coming down the Hudson River Railroad, when near Manhattanville, the engineer espied what he supposed to be a dog sitting on the ground about three feet from the track. As the train approached nearer, and when within a few feet of the object, it sprang up and leaped upon the track in front of the locomotive, and was immediately crushed to atoms. The train was stopped, and on going back the mangled remains of an unknown female, about 70 years of age, were found on the track. Whether the deceased was insane, or intoxicated, or intentionally committed suicide, is not known. The body was brought to the City, and an inquest was held by Coroner Gamble, at which the above facts were elicited. The body was clad in a black spotted dress, poor underclothes, and shoes without stockings. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and the body was conveyed to the dead house, Bellevue Hospital, for recognition.

A New Liquor Association.—As before intimated, a number of dealers in intoxicating liquors met on Tuesday evening at Hibernian Hall, for the purpose of forming another Liquor dealers' Association. The meeting was organized by the election of Martin McConnell, Chairman, and Michael Garvey, Secretary. The sentiment of those present was, in effect, that the old Society does not afford, and does not appear inclined to afford, sufficient protection to its members. When the subject of a new organization came up, the meeting resolved to sit with closed doors. There were about thirty persons present.

A Shark.—A gentleman who is fond of angling for large fish, yesterday caught a shark measuring eight feet, off the Fulton Market Pier. The large quantities of dead fish, lobsters and offal which are constantly being thrown overboard from the fishing smacks, make that place particularly attractive to these voracious monsters. Little boys who are accustomed to bathe in the filthy waters of this slip should be warned of their danger, if they do not wish, some day, to be served as Jonah was.

Killed by Falling from a Window.—James Bracken, residing in Twenty-sixth-street, near Ninth-avenue, died at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received on Sunday evening last, by falling from an upper story window of his residence. Deceased was sitting by the window asleep at the time of the occurrence. An inquest will be held to-day.

A New Colonel for the Seventh Regiment.—On Tuesday morning the Staff-officers and Captains of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, met at the Lafarge House, for the purpose of electing a Colonel to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Duryea. Lieut.-Col. Lefferts was unanimously elected Colonel; Major Crawford, Lieutenant Colonel; and Adjutant Pond, Major.

Another Boy Drowned.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a lad named Raymond Beckwith, residing at No. 74 Vandam-street, while playing with some companions on the pier at the foot of Spring-street, accidentally fell into the river and was drowned. His body was recovered and taken to the residence of his parents.

Accidental.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of Ira Bentley, the lad who was drowned while bathing at the foot of Spring-street, North River, on Tuesday, as previously reported, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Discovery of a Large Quantity of Counterfeiting Apparatus and $14,000 in Bank Bills in Forty-fifth-street.

The frequency with which new counterfeit bank bills have appeared in this market for some time past has led to the belief, on the part of the Detective Police, that an extensive gang of counterfeiters had their rendezvous, and plied their trade in or about the City of New-York, but all efforts to detect their whereabouts have hitherto failed. A few days ago $6,500 in counterfeit tens on the Oneida County Bank were found by some boys in the basement of a tenement house in Fortieth-street, and, following this discovery, two men named Theo. Potter and Daniel Clark were arrested on suspicion of knowing something about the affair, and committed to the Tombs. Clark remains there still, but Potter has been sent to Cooperstown where he is claimed as a fugitive from justice, under an indictment for forgery. His companion, who remains behind, has proved to be a leaky member of the gang, and has divulged information which, it is hoped, will lead to the breaking up of the entire party. On Tuesday evening, Detective Officers Dickson, Farley and Eustace received information which led them to search a house in Forty-fifth street, near Eleventh-avenue, where they found a large quantity of counterfeiting implements consisting of 36 different plates, three presses, dies, &c. In a lumber-yard near by, they found a carpet bag containing $13 000 in counterfeit bank bills, together with numerous letters from parties in various parts of the country, asking for packages of the money to circulate, and alluding to a variety of matters touching the business of the gang. There were also several answers to these letters ready for mailing. The following were the leading counterfeits found: $10s on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank at Petersburgh, Indiana, Nath. Roberts, President, and L. Wells, Cashier; $10s of the same name and appearance, Waynesburgh, Pa.; $10s on the Thames Bank, Norwich, Conn., and also on the Thames Bank, Laurel, Ind.; $5s on the Thames Bank of Indiana; $1s, $2s and $3s on the Bank of Lower Canada; $20s on the New-England Bank, Boston; $10s on the New-England Bank, Fairmount; $1s and $3s on the Quebec Bank; $50s on the Waubeck Bank, Nebraska; $5s on the Government Stock Bank at Ann Arbor, Mich.; $5s on the Arlington Bank, District of Columbia. Among the counterfeiting implements were plates for altering $5s on the Susssing Bank, Pa., to some New-York Bank; plates for changing the denomination of Quebec Bank bills; also of the Thames Bank, Conn.; plates for impressing the words "Boston, Mass.," Providence, R. I.," "Philadelphia, Pa.," and "Middletown, Conn.;" plates for impressing the figures 5, 10, X, &c., for printing the head of Washington, Franklin, &c.; plates for $50s on the Rockland County Bank; $20s on the Boston Bank, and for altering the denominations of various banks. The implements and bills were taken to the Police Headquarters in Broome street, where they can be seen by bankers, brokers, and whoever else wishes to inspect them.

Police Reports.

Arrested for Mutiny.—The crew of Harbor Police Boat No. 7, last evening arrested on board of ship *J. S. Parsons*, now lying off Bedloe's Island, and bound for New-Orleans, Geo. Johnson, Geo. King, Edward Taylor, Henry Thompson, and Charles Boyn, seamen of the above vessel, on a charge of mutiny, they having refused to do duty. They were locked up for examination.

The Fight in Mercer-street.—Andy Sheehan, one of the parties charged with an assault upon Officers Horr and DuBois on Monday evening, in Mercer-street, appeared yesterday before Justice Quackenbush, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

Arrest of a Soldier.—Thomas Hanna, a United States soldier, at present stationed on Governor's Island, was arrested yesterday on a charge of seduction preferred by Joanna Redmond, of No. 200 Avenue C. The accused was taken before Alderman McSpedon, of the City Hall Police Court, and committed for examination in default of bail.

Base Ball.

KNICKERBOCKER VS. EMPIRE.

These Clubs played a "fly" game yesterday, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The Clubs are well known as two of the best New-York Clubs, and a very large audience of ladies and gentlemen were upon the grounds as spectator of the pastime. The game was not so well contested as the high reputation of the Clubs had led the spectators to expect. The following is the score:

KNICKERBOCKER.	H. L.	Runs.	EMPIRE.	H. L.	Runs.
Stephens, 1st b	3	7	Miller, 2d b	3	5
Wellirg, c. f	3	5	Thorn p	2	6
Adams, s. s	5	5	Russell, l. f	3	4
De Bost, 2d b	2	8	Ward, 1st b	2	5
Wood, 3d b	2	8	Gough, c	3	4
Davis, l. f	0	9	Benson, 2d b	5	1
Kessam, r f	6	5	Colyer, c. f	4	1
Wright, c	2	8	Hoyt, s. s	2	3
McLaughlin, f	4	6	Moore r. f	3	4
Total	27	60	Total	27	33

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Knickerbocker	0	6	11	9	17	2	7	1	7—60
Empire	2	7	5	1	2	5	6	2	3—33

Scorer for Knickerbocker—James F. Wenman.
Scorer for Empire—James Cameron.
Umpire—Bixby, of the Eagle Club.

EAGLE CLUB VS. ST. NICHOLAS.

These Clubs played their return match from last season upon the Eagle grounds, at Hoboken, yesterday. The Eagles won the game. The following is the score:

EAGLE.	H. L.	Runs.	ST. NICHOLAS.	H. L.	Runs.
Bixby, 1 b	2	6	Merrill, 3 b	5	2
Bensel, c. f	3	5	P. S. Bogart, 1 b	2	5
Williams, l. f	0	8	Vincent, 2 b	3	4
Van Nuyse, r. f	1	7	S. Clarke, c	3	3
Bowe, c	5	1	Crawford, r. f	5	1
Hazard, 2 l	3	4	Weaver, p	1	4
Winslow, p	4	3	Brooks, c. f	2	4
Yates, 3 l	4	1	Cantril, s. s	2	4
Gregleitte, s. s	5	2	J. A. Bogart, l. f	4	3
Total	27	37	Total	27	30

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eagle	5	11	2	3	10	0	0	3	3—37
St. Nicholas	3	2	3	0	7	7	5	0	3—30

Scorer for Eagle—W. A. Pease.
Scorer for St Nicholas—W. H. Barry
Umpire—Dr. Adams, of the Knickerbocker Club.

Cricket.

KINGS COUNTY CLUB VS. NEWARK.

These Clubs played yesterday at Bedford, L. I. The Kings County Club winning the game with three wickets to fall. The following is the score:

KINGS COUNTY CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Phillips, c. Kidd b. Hallis	0	run out	4
Brady, b. Kidd	2		—
Parker, b. Hallis	0	b. Hallis	0
Sams, c. Hattersly	23	c Kidd	1
Haggis, c. Halls b. Kidd	0	b Kidd	1
Keeling, run out	3	not out	2
Lester, h. w., b. Walters	8	not out	2
Stacey, c Ford b Hallis	1	b Kidd	0
Hardcastle, b. Hallis	7	b Kidd	2
Bull, b. Ballis	5	run out	0
James, s. b. Kidd	2		—
Byes 8, wides 1	9	Byes	1
Total	66	Total	13

NEWARK CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hattersly, c Keeling	14	not out	1
Baker, b Sams	5	b Haggis	2
Jefferson, run out	0	b. Sams	1
Ford b. Haggis	1	c Hardcastle	0
Warner, c. Sams	18	b. Sams	4
Kidd, b. Haggis	4	b. Haggis	3
Hallis b. Sams	0	b. Sams	1
Walters, c. Parker	0	b. Haggis	0
Ward, not out	0	b. Sams	0
Alveson, b. Sams	0	b. Sams	0
Vanhouton, b. Sams	0	b. Haggis	6
Byes 4, l. byes 1, wides 6	11	Byes 2, wides 4	
Total	53	Total	25

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Board of Health.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday. Several nuisances were reported and ordered abated. The following was also presented and adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Health Committee of the Port of New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1859, in view of the reciprocal responsibility of the City of Brooklyn with the City of New-York, in the proper execution of the Quarantine laws, did courteously write the Mayor and Health Officer of this City to be present at their meeting; and whereas, in section 10, title 9, of our Charter, the Health Officer is directed, as his duty, "to visit and inspect all vessels coming to the wharves, landing places or shores of said city, or within three hundred yards thereof, which are suspected of having on board any infective or contagious disease, or likely to communicate the disease to the inhabitants of said City." Therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks for said invitation, and request the Health Officer to attend all their future meetings: and further, that this Board do hereby declare that it is their intention not to allow any vessel which does not receive the full approbation of the Board of Health of New-York Commissioners to unload or discharge their cargoes at any of the docks in said City, to do the same in Brooklyn.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board is hereby directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Board of Health Commissioners of the port of New-York.

The Board then adjourned.

A Confidence Miss sent to the Penitentiary.—A young lady who passes under the name of Miss Ann E. Mullen and several *aliases*, was arrested yesterday by the Police of the Third Precinct, at the instance of a resident of State street, who preferred a charge against her of being an imposter and swindler. The accused was taken before Justice Cornwell, when it appeared that she had been imposing upon the citizens of South Brooklyn for several weeks. She would apply to a private family for board, stating that she was a school teacher, and in every house where she was admitted she left after remaining a few days, but long enough to rob the house. Judge Cornwell sent her to the Penitentiary for six months.

Incendiary Fire—Accidents.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning the Police of the Eighth Precinct discovered a fire in a two-story frame building on Third-avenue, near Twentieth-street, owned and occupied by John McGrath as a liquor store. When the officers entered the premises they found that the fire had been communicated at several different places; they however succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage was done. While proceeding to the fire, a man named Sinclair was run over in Court-street by Hose Carriage No. 1, and E. S. Johnson was run over by Hook and Ladder Truck No. 2. Neither of the parties were seriously injured.

The Red Hook Murder.—Coroner Snell concluded the inquest yesterday on the body of Catharine Noonan, who died on Friday night last, as it was then supposed, from injuries received at the hands of her husband. The testimony showed that the deceased had been drunk for a week before her death, and had had frequent falls. The Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death from habitual intemperance, exhaustion from the want of proper food, and several severe falls on the day preceding her death. The husband of deceased, Patrick Noonan, was accordingly discharged.

Inquest—Coroner Snell held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a man found in the water at the foot of India-street, Greenpoint, when a verdict of "Found Drowned" was rendered. The deceased was apparently about 20 years old, had reddish brown hair and was about five feet three inches high, and slim built.

Accident.—A boy named Harris, whose parents reside on Carlton-avenue, had one of his legs crushed in a shocking manner, on Tuesday, by a car on the Long Island Railroad track in Atlantic-street passing over it.

The Brooklyn Postmaster is receiving contributions for the Washington Monument.

Quarterly Police Report.

Deputy Superintendent of Police Folk made the following report of the Police transactions of Brooklyn yesterday:

Amos Pillsbury, Esq., General Superintendent:

Sir: I would respectfully submit to you my report for the quarter ending with the 31st day of July last. The force consists of 6 Captains, 29 Sergeants, 29 Details, 169 Patrolmen and 15 Doormen—a total of 248. The whole number of arrests made during the quarter was 4,000—an increase of 398 over the previous quarter—of which 1,356 could neither read or write; 2,049 were married. There were 27 cases of violating Corporation ordinances reported to the Corporation Attorney. The nativity of those arrested was as follows: United States, 901, (49 colored persons;) Ireland, 2,467; England, 104; Germany, 344; Scotland, 42; France, 19; Italy, 6; Canada, 6; Wales, 2; Cuba, 1; India, 3; Prussia, 4; Spain, 2; Sweden, 1; Belgium, 3; Hungary, 1; Poland, 1; Norway, 1; Russia, 1. The property reported as stolen amounted to $5,338 25, of which $813 was recovered. 1,629 persons were accommodated with lodgings in the different Station houses, and 495 lost children were found and restored to their parents.

Next follows a series of tables, No. 1 showing the force to be distributed among the several Districts, viz: First Precinct, 38, officers and men; Second, 31; Third, 42; Fourth, 33; Fifth, 28; Sixth, 31; Seventh, 11; Eighth, 11; Ninth, 13.

Table No. 2 gives the detailed men, as follows: At Deputy Superintendent's Office, 5; Mayor's Office, 2; Health Wardens, 5; Hack Inspectors, 2; Police Courts, 10; Police Surgeon, 1. Parks, 3; Acting Sergeant, 1; total 29.

Table No. 3 shows that there was 540 days' time lost by the force, viz: First Precinct, 30; Second Precinct, 37; Third Precinct, 114½; Fourth Precinct, 63½; Fifth Precinct; 62½; Sixth Precinct, 125; Seventh Precinct, 26; Eighth Precinct, 17; Ninth Precinct, 66½.

Tables 4 to 12, inclusive, gives the business transacted in each District, viz: First Precinct, 536 arrests were made; Second Precinct, 525; Third Precinct, 764; Fourth Precinct, 541; Fifth Precinct, 704; Sixth Precinct, 510; Seventh Precinct, 105; Eighth Precinct, 203; Ninth Precinct, 112.

Table No. 13 shows the offences for which the arrests; offences against the person; assault with intent to kill 22, abandonment 18, assaulting Policemen 11, assault and battery 675, attempt at rape 3, aiding to escape 5, abduction 3, assault with deadly weapon 2, breach of the peace 25, bastardy 1, bigamy 1, disorderly conduct 212, escaped convicts 2, fighting in public streets 110, forgery 1, felonious assault 1, habitual drunkards 25, intoxication 1,071, intoxication and disorderly conduct 628, indecent exposure 7, insanity 33, interfering with policemen 1, infanticide 1, insulting females 2, keeping disorderly house 10, miscellaneous misdemeanors 57, rape 1, reckless use of firearms 2, seduction 6, suspicion of murder 1, suspicious persons 10, threatening life 28, violation of Sunday laws 12, vagrancy 318, violation of truant law 22, do. Health ordinances 4, witness 1.

Offences against property: arson 4, attempt to steal 13, burglary 10, constructive larceny 5, embezzlement 6, forgery 1, fraud 1, felony 1, grand larceny 41, gambling 13, malicious mischief 6, obtaining goods by false pretences 4, obstructing City railroad 6, passing counterfeit money 14, petit larceny 253, perjury 3, robbery first degree, 5; receiving stolen goods, 12; selling lottery policies, 1; suspicion of stealing, 23; subornation of perjury, 2; trespass, 1; violation of City ordinances, 240; violation of fire law, 1; offences against property, 668; offences against the person, 3,332; males, 2,941; females, 1,059.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 10.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '65	100⅛	100	N. Y. C....s60 ex div	69¼
5,000	Kentucky St. 6s	100⅛	100	do....c	69⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.b.n.w	86¾	100	do....b60	69⅛
5,000	do....s15	86½	50	do	69⅛
1,000	do	86⅝	200	do....opg	69⅛
1,000	do	86¾	100	Erie Railroad	5
1,000	Virginia 6s	92⅛	100	Panama Railroad	114⅛
8,000	Georgia St 6s	100	16	Harlem Rail'd Pref	34
$8,000	Missouri St. 6s	[illegible]	200	do....s60	33⅞
15,000	do....s30	82¼	175	do....s30	34
25,000	do....b60	82⅛	850	Mich. So & N I G S	20⅛
5,000	do	82¼	50	do....b10	20⅛
500	City 6s, '87	100¼	25	do	20¼
1,000	Erie R. 1st m. b.	80	25	do	20⅝
500	Hud. R. R. 1st m.	101¾	100	do....s30	20¼
2,000	Mich. C R. 8 ℔ ct. 1st m. S. F. C. Bs.	85	50	Ill. Cen. Rail'd....s30	63¾
			50	do....s60	63⅝
2,000	Mich. S. 2d m. b.	47	50	do....c	[illegible]
1,000	do....s60	46⅛	50	do	63¾
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	84⅞	200	Gal. & Chic. R....s60	63¼
5	Bank of Commerce	97	100	do....s10	63⅛
5	Am. Ex. Bank	102	50	do....s30	63⅛
5	do	101½	200	do	63¾
20	Chatham Bank	89	600	do....b30	63¾
113	Penn. Coal Co. ex. dv	79⅛	200	do....c	63⅛
50	Cumb. Coal Pref	13	550	Cleve. & Tol. R	16⅛
50	do....b60	13	200	Chi. & R. I. R....b60	61¾
120	Pacific Mail S. Co	75	100	do....c	61⅛
50	do	76¼	600	do....b60	61⅛
55	do	75½	260	do....s10	61
100	do	76	100	do	61⅛
50	do	76¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Michigan 6s	96	250	M. S. & N. I. G. S....s30	20
10,000	Missouri St 6s	82¼	500	do....s40	20
2,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	80	100	do	20¼
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	85	100	do	20⅛
50	Pacific M. S. Co....s10	77⅛	50	Panama R....s10	114⅛
50	do....s10	78	5	do	114¾
5	N. Y. Cent. R	69¼	200	Michigan Cen. R	41
206	do	69⅜	75	Illinois Central R	63⅛
100	do....b60	69⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R....b30	17
100	Cumb. Coal Pref	12⅛	350	do	17
200	Reading Railroad	43¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R....s10	60⅞
100	do....s30	43	150	do	61
300	do	43⅛	700	do....b60	[illegible]
250	do	43	150	do	60⅞
60	Norwich & Wor. R	40	100	do....s20	60¾

Wednesday, Aug. 10—P. M.

The tone of the Stock Exchange, to-day, was again dull, and prices, as a general remark, rather steady, while several descriptions showed some improvement in prices. New-York Central was called ex-dividend, for the first time since the closing of the transfers, and the sales were at 69⅝@69½ ℔ cent., equivalent to 72⅝@72½ yesterday. There was less business in the stock than usual at the early Board, and little or no eagerness on either side to multiply time contracts in it. There was a continued demand for Galena and Rock Island, and the steadiness of these two Stocks among the western Roads, is rather a feature in the market this week, as it was last. On the other hand, Illinois Central was ½ ℔ cent. lower, and a further fall of nearly 2 ℔ cent. took place in Toledo, without, as far as we are advised, any particular change in the condition of the Company or their line. Michigan Southern is steady, and rather scarce on the Street; Harlem Preferred and Panama also steady, and Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal and Cumberland all ½ ℔ cent. better. The demand for Pacific Mail shares continues good, and the price advanced, at the early Board, to 76¼ ℔ cent., and in the afternoon jumped up to 78@78¼ ℔ cent., the latest sale at 3½ o'clock being at 78 ℔ cent. This rise, continued for a week or ten days, has given occasion to the usual number of varied and contradictory rumors upon the Street about the withdrawal of the competition of Vanderbilt, but we could trace nothing to a very reliable source. We copy as follows from an afternoon paper, as one of the current surmises on the subject:

> "Commodore Vanderbilt has exchanged his two steamers, the *Uncle Sam* and *Cortes*, now on the Pacific, for the *Adriatic*, (Collins line,) lately purchased by the Pacific Mail Company—with the understanding that he is to haul off his competition, but upon what terms not stated."

The State Stock list was steady, with a demand for Tennessees and Missouris at yesterday's prices, say 86½@¾ for the former, and 82¼@⅜ for the latter. In Railway Mortgages, the bid for Erie Fourths advanced to 36 ℔ cent. The general market left off steady.

In Money affairs, the market for Discounts is steady, 7 ℔ cent. at Bank for bills within 60 days, and 7½@9 ℔ cent, with the Discount Brokers for prime indorsed bills, 3@6 months, with occasional transactions in November paper at Bank rate. The demand for Loans on call, from the Stock Brokers to-day is reported moderate; the terms 6@7 ℔ cent., the inside rate being accepted by private lenders on first-class collateral. There is nothing of consequence to report in Exchange since the closing of the Boston mail yesterday; London left off 110@110¼ and Paris f.5.15@f.5.13¾. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods this week reach $1,561,000, and to this sum $700,000 or $800,000 in Mexican silver will probably be added on Saturday. There is now half a million ready and $300,000 more to arrive from New-Orleans on Friday.

The official notice of the New-York Central dividend, which is 3 ℔ cent., is given in another column. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Brother; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank those whose stock is registered at London, at the Union Bank of London, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. It is payable on the 20th instant, and the transfer books open on the 23d.

The half-yearly dividend of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company is 10 ℔ cent. The Indemnity Fire, half-yearly, 5 ℔ cent.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3,686,000	3,062,000	2,895,000	3,492,000	2,762,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,975,000	1,777,000	1,412,000	1,939,000	1,502,000
Ex. to France	432,000	378,000	412,000	478,000	409,000
Ex. to other F. P.	540,000	388,000	408,000	520,000	280,000
Total Exports	2,947,000	2,543,000	2,232,000	2,937,000	2,191,000
St'k on hand	130,000	116,000	76,000	57,000	137,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	6,000	11,000	3,000	12,000	12,000
Ex. to G. B	11,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	22,000
Ex. to France	4,000	1,000	3,000	—	2,000
Ex. to other F. P.	1,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Total Exports	16,000	10,000	9,000	21,000	28,000

Messrs. W. P. Wright & Co. in their Circular of this week remark:

"We have had a very dull market in this City during the past week; holders, however, have been indifferent about selling, and prices are maintained. The total sales are estimated at 3,500 bales. The export from 2d inst. to last evening has been—to Liverpool, 5,994 bales; Bremen, 54. Total, 6,048 bales. The accounts, as heretofore, continue to hold forth very flattering prospects for the growing crop. We are not advised of the receipt of any more new Cotton since our last Circular. A sample of the first two bales from Texas shows them to be strictly Middling, rather high color, clean, staple short and irregular, but silky and strong."

The following is the official return of the business of the Illinois Central Company for the month of July:

Acres Construction Lands sold	1,306 97	$16,114 41
Acres Interest Fund Lands sold	80 00	1,933 40
Acres Free Lands sold	80 00	1,596 00
Total sales during the month	1,466 97	$19,643 81
To which add town lot sales		1,523 40
Total of all		$21 167 21
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1859	18 516 64	$273,067 89
Acres sold previously	1,229,835 33	$15 637,148 95
Total	1,248,351 97	$15,910,216 84
Construction Bonds canceled in July, 1859	$28 500 00	
Construction Bonds canceled previously	1,119,500 00	1,148,000 00
Free Land Bonds cancelled in July, 1859	4,000 00	
Free Land Bonds cancelled previously	145,000 00	$149,000 00
Total Bonds cancelled up to July 31, 1859		$1,297 000 00
Cash receipts, July, 1859		42,713 25
Cash receipts since Jan 1, 1859		333,237 38
Total cash and bonds received to July 31, '57		3,408,156 91
Receipts from Passengers		54 167 41
Receipts from Freight		69,9[illegible]5 60
Receipts from Mails		6,358 33
Receipts from Rent of Road		5,133 33
Receipts from other sources		3,831 97
Total receipts in months of July, 1859		$139 407 64
Total receipts in month of July, 1858		154,299 42
Total receipts since Jan 1, 1859		1,009,209 13
Total receipts in corresponding period of 1858		1 059,952 61

The July receipts on the Hamilton and Dayton line are $41,241 against $35,161 same month last year.

Land Warrants are comparatively dull this week, the market for the moment overstocked and there is less demand from the West. Sewell Ferris & Co., No. 27 Wall-street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
80 acres	86	90
160 acres	86	90
120 acres	76	80
40 acres	100	112½

Post-office Scrip is in demand at 86@87.

The following is our weekly report of the quantity of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the six days ending Aug. 6, and since the 1st Jan. 1859:

	Week 1859.	Week 1858.	Increase.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co	20,306	11 765	8 541
Pennsylvania Coal Co	26,240	23 570	2,670
Total	46 546	35,335	11,211
	Total 1859.	Total 1858.	Increase.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co	279,743	150,617	129,126
Pennsylvania Coal Co	375,450	304,906	70,544
Total	655,193	455,523	199,660

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Aug. 10—6 P. M.

Flour—demand moderate and market easier; sales 1,000 bbls. at $5@$5 25 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5 37½ a $6 for double extras. Wheat quiet, with small sales at $1 10 for red, and $1 15 for white. Nothing doing in Spring Wheat. Corn dull and no sales. Holders demand 69c., buyers offer 68c., for No. 1 Illinois. Oats steady; sales 6,000 bushels Western at 32c. Barley and Rye quiet. Whisky steady; sales 60 bbls. at 24c. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 150 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—70 bbls Flour, 12 000 bushels Wheat, 11 000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye.

Chicago, Wednesday, Aug. 10—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat quiet and declined. 3c.@5c. Corn active. Oats quiet; *Receipts to day*—480 bbls. Flour; 14,500 bushels Wheat; 21,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—2 300 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 4,600 bushels Corn.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat active; White $1 40@$1 45; Red $1 30@$1 33. Corn steady. Oats firm; sales 7,000 bushels at 33c.@38c. Whisky firm at 26c.@27c.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat declined 5c.@8c.; sales of 17,000 bushels White, at $1 15@1 33. Corn dull; sales 18,000 bushels White and Yellow, at 70c.@75c. Provisions dull. Bacon—Sides, 9¾c. Mess Pork, $15 25. Whisky dull, at 27c.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Flour very dull at $4 75@$4 90 for Superfine. Wheat dull. Whisky steady at 23c. Provisions unchanged.

Mobile, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Cotton quiet. Sales to-day 245 bales; Middling 11⅝c @11¾c. Sales of three days 660 bales. Receipts the same time, 100 bales.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

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An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

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SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINES,
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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Are just the Machine for every family.
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MARRIED

Abel—Baxter.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., by the Rev. Dr. Armitage assisted by the Rev. P. F. Jones, William H. Abel, of Brooklyn, to Lydia A., daughter of John C. Baxter, Esq., of this City.

Jenkins—Billsland.—At Shanghae, China, on Thursday, May 12, by the Rev. Mr. Style, Frederick H. B. Jenkins, Esq., to Martha Glenny Billsland, late of New-York City.

Frost—Wing.—At Trinity Church, Geneva, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, by the Rev. Dr. Bissell, Edward A. Frost, of Rochester, N. Y., and Miss Mary Wing, daughter of the late Dr. Wing, of Albany.

DIED

Potter.—On Tuesday, Aug. 9, Mrs. Mary Potter, of Philadelphia.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock, this day, (Thursday,) at the residence of her brother, Sylvester Cahill, No. 37 West 24th-st.

Fairchild.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, of consumption, Peter Fairchild, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of his family, and of his brother, Major Morton Fairchild, and of his sons, Garret W. and Nathaniel, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Nathaniel Finch, No. 247 West 38th-st., without further invitation.

Cushing.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, Cornelia Ferris, youngest daughter of Stephen B. and Mary W. Cushing, aged 6 years.

Her remains will be taken to Ithaca for interment.

Faulkner.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, John Faulkner, aged 44 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No 126 Rivington-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Mott.—At Harlem, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 10, Evalyn, youngest child of Chas. D. and Mary R. L. Mott, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her parents, 119th st., between 1st and 2d avs., Harlem, on Friday, at 1 o'clock. Harlem boat leaves Peck-slip at 11 o'clock; 2d and 3d-av. cars every few minutes.

Lacey.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday, Aug. 10, of consumption, Captain Burtus Lacey, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 42 Clermont av., on Friday, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Morgan.—In Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 6, Mrs Sarah Morgan, widow of Joseph Morgan, aged 72 years.

Arcularius.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 10, Mrs. Phebe Arcularius, wife of the late George Arcularius, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family, also of her son, George P. Arcularius and her sons-in-law, C. G. Gunther, E. A. Ebbett and Thomas J. Hall are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No 145 East 14th st.

Appleton.—At West Point, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, Louisa Cooley, daughter of J. A. Appleton, of this City, aged 19 years and 6 months.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Innocents, West Point, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Friday, 12th inst.

Lippitt.—At Martinsville, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 10, Elizabeth Stobart, wife of Francis J. Lippitt, of San Francisco, Cal., aged 23 years 6 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place at Martinsville, (near Boundbrook, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey,) on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

Smith.—At Patchogue, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 10, Enoa, widow of Clark Smith, aged 66 years.

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77, 67, 2, 69, 35, 3, 16, 43, 73, 45, 28, 68, 25, 66.
Class No. 432, Aug. 10, 1859.
28, 74, 29, 64, 49, 67, 76, 50, 37, 44, 25, 39, 47, 60.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 429, Aug. 10, 1859.
27, 7, 65, 75, 48, 31, 8, 18, 51, 22, 30, 36, 20, 72.
Class No. 430, Extra, Aug. 10, 1859.
60, 57, 42, 46, 21, 15, 8, 62, 24, 27, 76, 71, 14

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

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LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

A. D. Walsh et al., vs. *Smith A. Parker et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

George H. Stone vs. *John Hodgins*.—Motion denied without costs.

William Irish vs. *Isaac Jacobshon*.—Motion granted. Allowance to plaintiff of two per cent. upon the amount reported due.

Andrew H. Lund and wife vs. *Singer et als.*—Motion denied with $9 costs.

Before Justice Woodruff

William V. Vanderbilt vs. *Marshal A. Mathias*.—Case settled.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice A. A. Thompson.

FORM OF EXECUTION AGAINST JOINT DEBTORS—SUIT FOR A PIANO.

Jas. H. Steinberg vs. *Robert S. Beaver et al.*—The defendant, Beaver, is a Constable, and levied upon a piano and stool in possession of plaintiff, to satisfy a judgment taken against Asa Steinberg and A. J. Keleman, jointly. The defendants, of course, pleaded the execution and record generally in justification.

The plaintiff claimed possession of the property under a chattel mortgage, dated Feb. 2, 1859, made by Asa Steinberg to him.

On trial, the record produced by the defence showed personal service of summons upon Keleman only. The execution was issued in the common form against both.

Mr. Winchester Brittan, for plaintiff, objected to the admission of the execution, as irregular in form claiming that it should have been against the *join* property of both, and the *separate* property of Keleman only.

The Court sustained the objection. The defence then offered to prove that the piano had been transferred to Keleman, and really belonged to him. But the Court held that the plaintiff being in actual possession, the officer could only justify under the execution, and that the execution being excluded as irregular, this evidence must be excluded also.

Judgment for plaintiff, $125 and costs.

Great Fire in Canada.

From the St. Catharines (C. W.) Journal, Aug. 6.

The most disastrous fire that has ever occurred in the village of Thorold broke out last night at about 11 o'clock in the storehouse attached to the "Thorold Mills," owned by Messrs. BAND & HUTCHINSON, among a quantity of empty flour barrels, and spread with a fearful and resistless rapidity to the surrounding buildings on Main-street, from Mr. R. DOUGAN's grocery store down to the dwelling of Mr. MACDONALD, of the firm of BROWN & MACDONALD, contractors, and the stables, storehouses and mills back to the bank of the canal, were consumed.

As stated above, the fire originated in the storehouse of BAND & HUTCHINSON's mill, which, with the mill, was speedily consumed; it next caught in the "Thorold House," Mr. ASHFORD, proprietor, and then followed the residences of WM. RAMSAY, MRS. SYKES, two houses belonging to Mrs. MORLEY, ROBT. BOOTH's dwelling, Mr. MCDONNELL's stables and the Niagara Mills, owned by Mr. W. A. CHISHOLM, of this town.

The following are the losses as near as we could ascertain in the confusion this morning:

Band & Hutchinson, Thorold Mills	$8,000
Band & Hutchinson, 5,000 empty flour bbls	1,600
Band & Hutchinson, 2,000 bushels wheat	2,000
W. A. Chisholm, Niagara Mills	10,000
W. A. Chisholm, 400 to 500 bbls. flour	3 000
W. A. Chisholm, 30 to 40 tons offal	7,000
Mr. Ashford, Thorold House, damage, &c	4,000
Wm. Ramsay, dwelling, $1 200, damage furniture, $800	2,000
Richard Perbeck, dwelling	1,000
Mrs. Morley, two dwellings	1.500
Robert Booth, dwelling	1,500
Mr. McDonnell, stable	100
Mr. Dougan, damage to goods, probably	1,000
John Martin, damage to furniture	100
Total	$42,800

A large amount of damage was done to furniture &c., by removal and water, but it was impossible for us to ascertain the extent.

The insurances were as follows:

Band & Hutchinson, on mill, in the Provincial Ins. Co	$4,000
Band & Hutchinson, in British American, of Toronto, stock	4,000
W. A. Chisholm, on mill, in Phœnix, of Hartford	2,000
W. A. Chisholm, on mill, in City, of Hartford	2,000
W. A. Chisholm, on mill, in British American	3.000
W. A. Chisholm, on stock	3,000
Mrs. Morley, on dwellings, Niagara District Mutual	400
Total	$18,400

Mr. ASHFORD, of the Thorold House, is probably the greatest sufferer by this fire. He owned the buildings destroyed, and had not a fraction of insurance.

Precisely three weeks ago last night, the Union Mills, in this town, leased by Mr. CHISHOLM, were destroyed by fire, and last night his last mill, the Niagara, fell a prey to the devouring element.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 8.

There is no falling off in the amount of Cattle coming forward, and the supply at both yards is now in excess of the demand. At PHILLIPS' Drove Yard 1,152 head were brought in, most of which were sold at full rates. The sales, however, show a decline in prices, and no improvement is anticipated for several weeks to come. The market continues decidedly dull.

The following was the range of prices for beef cattle to-day:

Choice quality (℔ 100 ℔s.)	$10 00 to 10 00
Prime quality (℔ 100 ℔s.)	9 00 to 9 25
Fair quality (℔ 100 ℔s.)	8 50 to 8 75
Ordinary quality (℔ 100 ℔s.)	8 00 to 9 00
Common quality (℔ 100 ℔s.)	6 87 to 8 00
Inferior quality (℔ 100 ℔s.)	4 00 to 5 00

A few extras sold at $10 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

The Cow market continues dull. The offerings at MARTIN's amounted to 100 head, which were sold at the following rates:

First quality milch cows, each	$40@$50
Second quality milch cows, each	30@ 40
Third quality milch cows, each	28@ 30
Ordinary milch cows, each	25@ 28
Dry milch cows, each	20@ 25

SWINE—Some 1,700 fat hogs arrived at IMHOFF's yard, this week, selling at from $7 50 to $7 75 the 100 ℔s. net.

About 12,000 sheep were offered at market, this week, and sold at 7c.@8c. ℔ ℔. net. The receipts were large and the market dull.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALdermen will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 11th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., in pursuance of the following call:

F. J. TUOMEY,
Deputy Clerk Board of Aldermen.

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Aldermen, would respectfully request that the Board of Aldermen be convened on the 11th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the reception of his Honor Mayor Mayo of Richmond, Va., and a delegation of the Common Council of said city, who are to be escorted by the Richmond Greys, and received by the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, of this City, on the 12th inst., and to transact such other business as may come regularly before them.

THOMAS McSPEDON,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
H. W. GENET,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
HENRY SMITH,
JAMES OWENS,
WILLIAM J. PECK,
JOHN T. HENRY.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF the Common Council appointed to memorialize the Governor of the State of New-York to reorganize the Twelfth Regiment, will meet on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, in Room No. 8, City Hall. All parties interested will please attend, without further notice.

JOHN H. BRADY,
THOS. STEPHENS,
R. L. DARRAGH,
M. TUOMEY,
JOHN LYNES,
Committee Board of Aldermen.

JOHN VAN TINE,
MORGAN JONES,
WM. H. BULTEEL,
ABRAHAM LENT,
WM. LAMBIER, Jr.
Committee Board of Councilmen.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.—THERE WILL be a Camp-Meeting held about 1½ miles from Yonkers Village, on the Sawmill River Road, commencing on MONDAY, Aug. 15, by the different Independent Methodist Societies of New-York. People wanting tents, apply to the Committee.

JESSE D. BROWN, JAMES VINCENT,
H. AKERLY, G. BOWLER.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF PREPOSSESSING appearance, good moral habits, and possessing a moderate competency, is desirous of forming the acquaintance of a young lady of fair appearance and good education, with a view to matrimony. Wealth is no object, as a congenial companion to share the joys as well as the sorrows incident to a journey through life is all that is desired. Communications may be addressed to CLARENCE H. WALTON, Elizabeth, N. J.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—2 TANKS, 1 COOLER, Donkey Pump and Tubular Boiler, little used and made of the best Pennsylvania iron, suitable for lard refiners. For particulars, inquire at the Coal Office, foot of Grand st., Jersey City.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.
THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY
For premises infected with
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moth, Fleas, Rats, Mice, and all other vermin and garden insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 612 Broadway. Sole wholesale agents, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO.

THE MALE MEMBERS OF THE OLD Madison-st. Methodist Episcopal Church held an election in the lecture-room of the First Mariner's Methodist Episcopal Chapel, on yesterday, Aug. 10, for nine Trustees, when the following persons were elected for a term of three years, viz:

THOMAS W. MARSHALL, A. T. BRIGGS,
THOMAS GALLAGHER, ASBERY NEWCOMB,
THOMAS BELL, JOHN McCORMICK,
HENRY BUME, REUBEN SMITH,
LEVI MABIE.

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Is now ready and for sale everywhere. The advance orders, amounting to over
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Says
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Sam Slick has run his race. Mrs. Partington now is the American humorist; original, genial, laughable, and not uninstructive. We wish it to be understood that "Ike" is included in these remarks. No one should buy the book who thinks it sinful to laugh.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES
has said that "Humor must have feeling in it, wit needs none. Voltaire was a wit; *but Mrs Partington's conversation with the omnibus driver has more feeling and humor than ever he uttered.*"

KNITTING WORK,
By Mrs. PARTINGTON,
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It is elegantly illustrated by
AUGUSTUS HOPPIN,
whose own appreciation of humor has been well applied to MRS. PARTINGTON and IKE.

The present indications are, that the sale of the book will even surpass that of the old lady's previous volume, of which over
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THE OPENING SPEECH OF JOHN GRAHAM, ESQ.,
TO THE JURY, ON THE PART OF THE DEFENCE, ON THE TRIAL OF
THE HON. DANIEL E. SICKLES,
In the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, April 9 and 11, 1859.
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READY ON THURSDAY:
THE BROAD CHURCH SERMON,
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The Sermon as corrected by Dr. Bellows will be published in THE CENTURY THIS WEEK.
It will be printed on fine paper, and in large type. Sent to any Post-Office in the United States on the receipt of five cents. Address T. L. M'ELRATH, Publisher,
No. 37 Park row.

THE BROAD CHURCH.
The *Tribune* of to day contains
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REV. DR. BELLOWS.
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Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared; both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

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PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

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Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

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Having obtained a verdict in the United States Circuit Court, establishing the validity of our patents, we hereby CAUTION MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS generally against making EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRTS without license from us, or selling any such Skirt not manufactured by us, unless the same are stamped with the date of our patent, under license from us. All persons infringing the above patent will be held liable to us for damages to the full extent of the law. The undersigned are parties having valid license from us under the EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT.

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JAMES TUCKER'S Fall importations in
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS, and fancy fixings for the Toilet,
are in, coming in, and will continue till late in the season.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts; 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50; 17 spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring, $8 per dozen. 12 spring, $11; and 14 spring $14 per dozen. Old skirts woven over. C. L. HARDING,
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For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
Po'KEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th av., will re-open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c, apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the City of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 5 next, where the number will be strictly limited to TEN. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered will address TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS COMPLETED the full course in one of the first Female Seminaries in New-England, desires a situation either as private instructor in a gentleman's family, or as an assistant in some school, where she could be employed in teaching the higher English branches, French or Latin. She can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and scholarship. Address G. E. S., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY. F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

A NEW ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, by the Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, late of Boston, where he was eminently successful as an educator, will commence at his residence No. 32 West 31st-st., New-York City, on the 12th of Sept. next.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq, No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H J. FOX, A. M, Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next academic year of this popular Female Seminary will begin Sept. 8. Those desiring admission should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERcises of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 35th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. —The Fall Session for this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 27. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th av.,) MONDAY Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHER'S UNION.—(Established 1847)—Office No 397 Broadway, over C. Shepard & Co.'s bookstore. This the oldest educational medium in this country at present affords superior facilities, interesting seminaries, school officers, teachers and others. Applications for the Fall Term should be made early. C. H. WILCOX & SON.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers. Superior teachers of music (instrumental and vocal,) wanted at liberal salaries. Native French teachers, (ladies); also a tenor singer for a Presbyterian Church near New-York. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a reëngagement immediately, or for the autumn. She imparts all that relates to a thorough English education, with French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing—Italian if required. Address Z, No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th st.

A FRENCH TEACHER WANTED (LADY PREFERRED) FOR A SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN.—Must be a Protestant, educated in Paris, and competent. Apply, with testimonials, before 12 M., for one week, to S. C. BEECHER, Lafayette-av., between Clinton and Washington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY EDUcated Danish gentleman, as teacher in a private family or in a collegiate institution; has recommendations of high character as to his moral and scientific capacity; would have no objection to a position out of the City. Address PROF. B., Box No. 1,005 Post office.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, French and music, and accustomed to the entire supervision of children, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, IN A FAMILY residing in the country; one qualified to teach the English branches and music required. Call at No. 113 East Broadway, on Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE COLlege, a situation as teacher in a private family for the classical or English branches, or as teacher in any capacity for the classical or English branches. References given. Address A. B., Princeton, N. J.

A GRADUATE OF SOME RESPECTABLE College, thoroughly competent to give instruction in Mathematics, in the ordinary English branches, and modern languages. Apply at No. 182 Fulton st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolff, No. 60 Wall st.

LOST—IN AN EIGHTH-AV., HOUSTON ST., AND Fulton Ferry stage, or immediately after leaving it, on Tuesday, 9th inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock, a gold bracelet—broad links over-lapping and engraved. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 225 West 28th-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM THE DEXTER House, on Monday evening, Aug. 8, a sorrel HORSE, long tail, with star in forehead, and light wagon. Whoever will return the same, shall receive a liberal reward by leaving the same at No. 96 Houston-st.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding, jellies and creams; pickling, preserving, French cooking, &c.; is an excellent pastry cook. Unexceptionable City reference from some of the best families. Apply at No. 192 7th-av., third floor front, between 23d and 24th sts, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, competent woman, in a private family, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and making desserts; is willing to assist with the washing; can give City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE AND EFFIcient young English lady desires a situation in city or country, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; will be found fully competent to undertake the full superintendence; (no objection to a widower;) best of reference can be given. Apply No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands making bread, biscuit, all sorts of meats, &c., or would do chamberwork, waiting, or general housework. Good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 5 0 Broadway, 3d floor, front room; wants a place immediately.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent German young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is a good bread and pie baker; will be found in every way trustworthy and economical; is well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing, and can give City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, who is only a few months in this country, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and plain sewing. She will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY UPRIGHT PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as excellent meat and pastry cook and baker; would assist to wash and iron or would take a laundress' place; can do all kinds of fine ironing in the best style; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as seamstress; would not object to take charge of two children and cut and fit their dresses; would engage by the day, week or month; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st., 8 doors below 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, one who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City references given. Call at No. 62 21st st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FAMILY SEAMstress by a very competent woman, who can do the most particular family sewing, shirt making, &c.; would like a steady place at moderate wages, or will work by the week or month. Call at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIAble, faithful servant, to cook, wash and iron, or for general housework; will be found a hard-working ironer and good cook; can give unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; she can give the best of City reference; can be seen, until engaged, at No. 341½ 2d-av., in the fancy store, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has five years' reference; also by one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has three years' reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 748 2d av., corner 39th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, whose husband is absent, a situation as housekeeper or child's nurse; can give instruction on the piano. Address E H. V., No. 229 Broadway, room No. 37.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, ANXIOUS and willing to work, a situation in City or country; can cook, bake, wash and iron, and is willing to make he self useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; can be seen at her last place. Call at No. 8 Brevoort place, 10th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION in a gentleman's family as perfect cook. To save trouble, none need apply who want washing. Apply at No. 9 6th st. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, and an American, as first class cook in a hotel or genteel family. Apply at No. 286 Spring-st., corner of Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress. Has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 504 Houston-st.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, REDUCED in circumstances, wishes an engagement as correspondent, housekeeper or companion to an invalid wishing to travel. Address ELLA M., 8th-st., Station D, Post office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English, German, Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, upstairs. In this institution—over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable and reliable young man as coachman and groom, either with a private gentleman or in a livery stable, is fully experienced in the care, treatment and driving of horses, having from a boy been used to the stable; would be willing to make himself generally useful, and prove himself to be careful, steady and industrious; furnishes excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Hilliary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business in both branches; also the laying out of new grounds and budding and grafting of all kinds of trees; has twelve years' experience in this country, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, all this week will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and gardener or groom; would milk cows and make himself useful on a farm; understands his business well, as good references can certify; is desirous to get a situation soon. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN OF THE HIGHest respectability, with a good knowledge of English, a situation as groom and coachman or waiter in a gentleman's family; is a good driver, and understands well the care and management of horses; is also a first-class waiter. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; also, farming; conducted a large place for the last ten years. Best of reference for capability and sobriety. Address G. F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GROCERY BY A married man an American, who has been in the business the last 12 years. Can furnish unimpeachable references for honesty, integrity and capability. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS, WHO speaks French and some English, a situation to work on a farm. He is a regular farmer; not afraid of work; understands already the way of farming in this country. Address R S, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SEVENTEEN years of age, a situation to learn a good trade, or to drive a grocery wagon. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A Frenchman, a situation in a private family; no objection to the country; seven years' City references given. Call for or address E. M., No 23 City Hall-place.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, ACTIVE business. Has a good knowledge of business and merchandise generally. Salary moderate. Address MORTON, Box No. 146 *Times* Office for a few days.

GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN, A NATIVE OF Scotland, will be disengaged in a few days and ready to make an engagement with any gentleman in want of a gardener of first class abilities; testimonials unexceptionable. Address GARDENER, at Smith's Seed Store, No. 64 White-st., New York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN AN ENGLISH FAMILY, RESIDING in Boston, an experienced, middle aged woman, as nurse, to undertake the charge of two children, one an infant, and do needlework; English, French or German preferred; good references required. Address BOSTON, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, or call on Mrs. COPE, 59th-st., 2d door east of Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY IN A FANCY GOODS HOUSE; one about 15 years of age, who lives with his parents. Preference will be given to one having been in a store. Salary $50. None but Americans need apply. Apply to LYON BROTHERS, No. 31 Cortlandt st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS farming and taking care of horses to go a short distance in the country. Apply, before 8 o'clock in the morning or from 6 to 8 in the evening, at 88 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OF age, in an importing house of millinery goods; he must write a good hand and reside with his parents. Apply at No. 62 Walker-st., up stairs.

TO FOREMEN OF TRACKLAYERS—Wanted, three experienced men to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply only with recommendations at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE drug house a good writer as bill clerk. One with good recommendations and acquainted with the business may address Box No. 1,613 Post-office.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

FOR SALE.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
4 on 111th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
9 on 123d st., between 3d and 4th avs.
12 on 127th-st., and 12 on 128th st., adjoining, between 3d and 4th avs., and three on 4th-av., south-east corner 127th st.
Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—THE subscriber will sell nineteen lots on the west side of 4th-av., embracing the southwest and northwest corners of 36th-st. and the southwest corner of 37th-st.; 5 lots together adjoining the row of brown-stone dwellings extending to Madison-av.; and 14 lots together, being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of the Messrs. Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The parks in front of these lots—long since laid out by the City—are now being completed. An examination of this property will prove that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, or J. F. CLARK, Agent, No. 13 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH—A first class 4-story, high stoop, brown-stone front house on Murray Hill, near 5th-av.; house 22x55, lot 100. Address S. F. H., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON REASONABLE TERMS—The well-known hotel No. 77 Robinson-st.; would answer for a store. Inquire of CHAS. WHITING, No. 40 Park-row, *Times* Building.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVEstory white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

BEEKMAN-STREET.—TO LEASE, THE STORE No. 36 Beekman st., six stories, basement and cellar; also, the store No. 18 Spruce-st., in the rear—together, 185 feet deep—would be divided to suit. Beekman-st. is now opening through the Park to the North River, and is the most desirable location on the east side. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THE IMmediate vicinity of Union square and 5th-av., a handsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements. For particulars and cards to view apply to STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, counsellor at law, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., up stairs; or Box No. 1,300 Post office.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house in complete order, having just been painted and overhauled throughout; has gas and fixtures all through; also Ridgewood water. For further particulars, inquire at No. 479 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, next door to the premises, or of T. H. BROWN, No 148 Chambers st. New-York. Rent $350.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River, or will exchange for a farm, one hour from New-York by cars or boat, a most superior country residence, newly built and finished in an elegant manner, suitable for Summer and Winter. The house is large and roomy, and has every convenience of a first-class City residence; hot and cold water on all the floors; gas, heated by steam, bells, speaking-tubes, &c.; bathrooms, wash room, butter pantry, dumb waiter, &c., &c.; parlor, elegantly frescoed in oil; library, finished with fine cases; halls tiled; fine conservatory opening from parlors; carriage porch entrance; fine stable and carriage-house and nearly four acres of ground, laid out in groves and flowers, with fine garden, superbly finished, and will be sold with or without furniture. For a gentleman of wealth and taste it is a splendid residence, and the view of the River extends from Staten Island to Tarrytown. It cost over $35,000, and will be sold reasonable, as the owner is going abroad. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDson River called "Glen Point," between West Point and Newburgh, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and the river. It adjoins the "Idlewild Glen" on the one side, and there is a deep ravine with wooded banks on the other side. The grounds are well adapted for elegant improvements. There is also a peach orchard in bearing, &c. The entrance is shaded and romantic—contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing to fit up a country residence in a healthful and growing neighborhood a rare opportunity is offered. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall Orange Co. N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—At Nyack on the west side of the Hudson, 28 miles from the City of New-York by steamboat or railroad, known as the old Conklin Place, containing seven acres of land, all in a state of cultivation, part of which is laid out beautifully; very good house and outhouses, and a great variety of fruit. The place must be seen to be appreciated. For particulars apply to T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, or to Mr. EALES, Land Agent, Nyack.

A BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE.—A NEAT, two story and attic frame house, with an acre of ground, situated within eight miles of the City, in a beautiful and healthy location; good barn and carriage-house; railroad dépôt within five minutes of the house. The house, barn and fences are now being painted; will exchange it. Apply to BARGAIN, Box No. 3,678, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 20 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 655 Post office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the dépôt. Land from two to thirty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit, and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order; also, a farm of 80 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish pond, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also, a valuable piece of property in West 22d-st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 192 West 22d-st.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, A furnished cottage, pleasantly situated on Townsend'-av., three minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing. For particulars apply at No. 163 Front-st., New-York, or to THOS. BALLALLE, Townsend's-av., Clifton.

$16,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE in part for City or other property, a first-rate country seat, 80 acres, large buildings, 12 miles from New-York, and easy of access.
W. H. MELICK, No. 407 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY-LOCATED PROPerty in the village of Peekskill, or would exchange for good City property. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of S. H. HANFORD, No. 48 Carmine-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL AND FARM, IN Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad dépôt at Madison. The mill is new, has two run of burr stones, is in perfect order, with excellent water power. The farm contains 116 acres good land, with about 12 acres of oak timber upon it. For particulars, apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, or to E. BEAUPLAND, at Madison, N. J.

$2 600.—CHEAPEST FARM ON LONG ISLAND.—Forty acres of good land, well fenced, apple orchard and other fruits, house, barn, &c.; two miles from steamboat daily, half mile to beach, oysters, clams, fishing, fowling, and bathing; healthy location; terms easy. Inquire of R. BLAKE, owner, at Moss' Hotel, corner Bayard-st. and Bowery, from 9 to 3.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from dépôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL brick or stone front house, with modern improvements, in a respectable neighborhood, convenient to South or Wall st. Ferries. Furniture might be purchased if in good order and reasonable. Address Box No. 2,374 New-York Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE STORY HOUSE on the west side of the City, above Bleecker-st.; must have all the modern improvements. Address, stating rent and location, S. P., Box No. 114 *Times* office.

STATIONERY.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS,
No. 57 Beekman-st.,
New-York.
Invite the attention of Southern and Western merchants to the largest and best selected stock of every variety and quality of paper to be found in the United States.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

AUGUSTUS J. MAYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AUGUSTUS J. MAYNARD will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday) Aug. 11, at the elegant residence No. 76 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

Consisting of rosewood drawing room suites, 7 octave piano-forte stool and cover; bookcase, etageres, ladies' work-table, encoignures, centre table, secretary, velvet and Brussels carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, clocks, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, oil paintings by eminent artists, real bronze and ormolu clock, runs 30 days; bisque and Parisian marble statues and vases, hall rosewood hat stand, oil cloth stair carpets, dining-room (14 feet) extension table, buffet arm chairs, china and glass ware, silver-plated castors, cake baskets, coffee urn, ivory-handle table cutlery, napkin rings, &c. BEDROOMS—Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair matresses, feather beds, blankets, mats, toilet sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Also, an excellent assortment of kitchen furniture.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD GOODS
At No. 30 7th st., THIS DAY.
HENRY T. LEEDS,
will sell all the contents of the elegant brown-stone residence, No 30 7th-st., near 3d av., containing a large quantity of furniture, carpets, looking-glasses, crockery and glass ware, &c. Also, a splendid piano-forte, cost $600. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M., at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

20 shares Bank of New York	$100 each
12 shares Broadway Bank	$25 each
40 shares Pacific Bank	$50 each
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
30 shares Etna Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
100 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co	$20 each
40 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Company	$17 each
5 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
100 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company	$15 each
6 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
10 shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
20 shares Artisans Fire Insurance Company	$100 each
10 shares Harmony Fire and Marine Ins Co	$50 each
10 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
38 shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad	$100 each
20 shares Trevorton Coal and Railroad	$100 each
50 shares U. S. Steam Sugar Refinery Co	$100 each
100 shares Trenton Iron Co	$100 each
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad	$100 each

$6,000 Racine and Miss Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$16,000 Florida Railroad 7 ℔ cent. Guaranteed Bonds.
$1,000 City of Cleveland (Ohio) 6 per cent Bonds.
$4,000 New-York and New Haven R. R. 6 ℔ cent Bonds.
$5,000 La Crosse and Mil. Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.
$7,000 Town of Fort Madison (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 ℔ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Scioto & Hocking Valley R. R. 7 ℔ cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 15. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

JACOB W. MORRIS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.—JACOB W. MORRIS, Auctioneer, will sell on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at the Pavilion Hotel, Long Branch, at 3 o'clock, P. M., about 18 acres of highly cultivated land, situated on the bluff and in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, the above embracing in all about 40 lots of the most desirable in this justly celebrated and fashionable watering place, and offers great inducements to an enterprising man, who can reap a fortune in a short time by opening a hotel, of which there are several fully established and now doing an excellent business; for private residences these lots are unsurpassed, and should receive the attention of parties in quest of first class Summer residences. Steamers ply to and from New-York and Red Bank daily, within half a mile, and the Delaware and Raritan Railroad is graded within five miles of the property. No better property can be secured for investments, as there is a constant demand for lots and none to be had in the vicinity of this property. Steamers Stranger, Long Branch and Highland Light leave foot of Murray and Robinson sts daily. Terms 50 per cent, balance to remain on mortgage for one or three years. Parties desirous of being present will have to go down on Friday, as steamers do not get there on Saturday in season for the sale. For further particulars, maps, &c., apply to A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE—HORSE, GIG, BOOKCASES, medical books, &c., &c.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD
will sell, on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., on account of a former purchaser:

One secretary bookcase, one etagere, 100 volumes medical books, four chairs, one marble-top table, one oval table, one horse, one gig, one set of harness.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, the brick factory and 3 lots of land 60x100 feet on Navy-st., near Tillary, Brooklyn; has been used as a soap factory. Can be used for manufacturers' purposes or altered to tenements; 70 per cent. can remain.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at 10½ o'clock at the store of J. T. Davis No. 56 Beekman-st., Prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT, WITH COUNTRY BOARD.—The subscriber can accommodate a few persons with board at the moderate sum of $6 per week. This retreat is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Hudson, with a splendid view thereof, and about four miles from West Point, with a good road leading thereto. Daily communication to the City or elsewhere by boats and cars. Persons wishing board can stop at Fort Montgomery Station by railroad, and cross in a boat to Fort Montgomery, and by steamboat at Cozzens' Dock, where carriages will be found for conveyance to the undersigned. For particulars, address the undersigned. JOHN W. HALL,
Fort Montgomery, Orange County.

FAMILIES DESIRING BOARD IN THE country will find very pleasant rooms and the comforts of a home at Mrs. VAN RENSSALAER'S, on the banks of the Hudson River at Sing Sing, within a few minutes of the dépôt. Further information given at No. 48 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—SOME 6 or 7 desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located, near Glen Cove on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR A small family; must not be over 10 or 15 miles from the City, and access easy to and from the City. A country farm house preferred with a private family. Address W. A. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, terms, &c.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD WITH a large, well-furnished room on second or third floor, can be had in a strictly private family in 21st-st., near 6th-av.; rooms have gas, hot and cold water, and would be let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with a large front room, on the second story, handsomely furnished, with board; house has all the modern improvements; dinner at 6. Also a small room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARDING—A FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; reference exchanged; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS TO LET, with board, in a small family, for the Summer or permanently. Southern families would find this a very desirable location. Apply at No. 41 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

ONE OR TWO NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, with board, pantry and bath attached, delightful location, convenient to Broadway; all other modern convenience; suitable for a man and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 422 4th st., (called No. 9 Albien-place.)

MUSIC AND BOARD.—A LADY, WHO HAS taught music several years, wishes board in a family where her services as music teacher will be considered an equivalent. She can furnish a piano-forte if desired. Reference exchanged. Address J. P. M., at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 192 WASHington st., in a delightful situation, eight minutes from Fulton Ferry, where the comforts of a home can be had; fine rooms and an agreeable family. Terms moderate. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and his wife; a room and bedroom, partially furnished, near Fulton or Wall st. ferry, where but few boarders are taken. Address, stating location and price, BARCLAY, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A FURNISHED room, with full board, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; location desired near Broadway and not above 4th st. Address, with particulars, C. H., Broadway Post-office.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms fronting on Washington place, the most delightful Summer residence in the City. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without full board.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—PERSONS IN search of board for the Winter, would do well to call at the above number; they can now have first choice of rooms; house newly furnished; one of the most desirable locations in the City.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A LARGER house than they require, are desirous of taking one or two gentlemen with partial board; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 183 Sands street, Brooklyn.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,)
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

LAWTON BLACKBERRIES.—FRESH FRUIT received daily in fine condition from Mr. Lawton. Families and hotels can be regularly supplied.
CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
Corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st.

MEDICAL.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADIcated from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full particulars will be found in the book entitled *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.* Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.
READ THE EVIDENCE.

My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS F. SONNEBORN, Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st.

For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper, rhubarb, &c., for diarrhoea, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES

Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Dépôt No. 6 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and [illegible] Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D HAMMOND, M.D.,

Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Seprmatorrhoea, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.—THE MEDICINE which the proprietor now offers to the public has been tested for more than ten years by physicians and others, and has in every case proved a certain cure for the above disease. For that troublesome itching with which many are afflicted, and which other remedies have failed to cure, this gives immediate relief. So thoroughly has it been tested, that the subscriber has been induced to bring it before the public, and warrant a perfect cure in every case. In case of failure, the money will be refunded to the purchaser. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HEGEMAN & CO., and by druggists generally. Certificates accompany each bottle.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9. Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

OSTEOPLASTIC.—THIS ARTIFICIAL BONE filling for decayed teeth is put in while soft, soon hardens, giving no pain, as it requires no pressure. Aching teeth or mere shells can be filled with it. Rooms of the discoverer, corner Broadway and 31st-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fiftieth street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859. DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je22-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859.
HENRY ROBINSON, MATTHEW DALY, } Ex'rs.
mh17-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1859.
JOHN H. MORRELL, WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, } Executors.
my19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1859.
MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administrator.
mh3-law6mTh*

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$50 00
Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime........	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime........	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.
Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES.
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

ON EXHIBITION AT MAPES' AGRICULTURAL Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., J. S. Lashers' plow attachment, intended to save the plow from breaking, as well as the team and plowman from injury when brought in contact with stone, stumps or other impediments. Also, a new improved hub borer on exhibition. All interested in such improvements are invited to call.

WHITE SEED WHEAT.—A SMALL QUANTITY just imported from the Mediterranean. Price $5 per bushel. R. L. ALLEN, Agricultural warehouse and seed store, Nos. 189 and 191 Water st., New-York.

BILLIARDS.

A VISIT TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY of Phelan's billiard tables, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., will interest those about purchasing billiard tables. New and curious machines working from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily. Visitors respectfully invited.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole manufacturers.

SPLENDID MARBLE AND SLATE-BED Tables for sale at reasonable prices. Private houses furnished. Two small marble bed tables for sale cheap. Second-hand tables for sale. W. H. GRIFFITH, No 146 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.
OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 68 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1859.

To meet the numerous applications from parties who had neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, requesting permission to place their property in the Trust thereby created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.:

"That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the Agreement of 15th December, 1858, that the Trustees will purchase for, and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the demands, bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties, as are to be delivered by signers to the Agreement; and will issue wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, except for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent. upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make returns of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."

In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of, or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.
This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT. Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DIVIDEND.
THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st.
Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi-annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 20; value of city property and assets, $46,162 48. The assessed value of taxables, about $4,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three dollars per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1859.
DIVIDEND — THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—Two Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually, at the rate of 10 per cent., for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGES issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value, by calling at the banking office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug. 2, 1859.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the Bank, the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 40 WALL-STREET.—Stockholders will please call and receive their certificates for the increased Capital Stock. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, has this day been declared, payable MONDAY, Aug. 8.
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.
MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—THE old-established soap and candle manufactory in Binghamton, N. Y., is offered for sale; modern steam works, engine and stain thorpes, candle machines; constant supply of water, and all in perfect order. Merchandise, with part cash, would be entertained. Inquire of DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st., or of G. W. GREGORY, Binghamton.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO IS GOING to reside in Birmingham or London, England, some good house to represent there, or as resident agent, to buy goods for some respectable house here, having a thorough knowledge of business generally and the style of goods suitable to the country. Address by letter to THOMAS HENDERSON, Box No. 139 *Times* Office, stating nature of business, &c.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $5,000 to $20,000, to embark in the retail hardware business, by a party who is thoroughly acquainted with the business in its every detail, and who is now engaged with a first-class house in this City.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE,
NO. 229 BROADWAY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—FOR SALE the stock and fixtures of a retail store at Harlem; and store to let, consisting of crockery, tin and japanned ware, wood and willow ware, brushes, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to J. S. KENYON, 3d-av. and 126th-st., Harlem.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH CAPITAL.—A sterling man of means, desiring to enter into an established mercantile business, may learn full particulars on application at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

A LAWYER DESIRING TO BECOME established in this City, would be glad to purchase a law library, and the transfer of the legal business of some gentleman retiring from the profession. Address Box No. 2,278 Post-office.

THE INVENTOR OF THE GREATEST wonder of the age, an auxiliary to any other business, in City or country, offers extraordinary inducements for profitable investments, in large or small sums. Can be seen at No. 61 Chambers st., rear office.

FOR SALE.—A DRUG STORE WILL BE SOLD reasonable on account of the illness of the owner. Apply to D. HOWELL, No. 192 Spring st., or at the store No. 26 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

MONEY AND ILLINOIS LAND WOULD be paid for a stock of Summer clothing, drugs, jewelry, and merchandise generally. Call soon at M. BEEMAN'S Real Estate office, No. 77 Cedar st.

STEAMBOATS.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs.. Aug. 4, 7 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 4, 11 A.M.
Friday..Aug. 5, 7 30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 5, 11 30 A.M.
Saturd..Aug. 6, 9.30 A.M.	Saturd..Aug. 6, 1 P.M.
Sunday.Aug. 7, 9 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 7, 2 30 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 8, for R. Bank in connection with the Laura.........5 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 8, in connection with the Laura 5 A.M.
Monday.Aug. 8, 11 A.M.	Monday Aug. 8, 3 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 9, 11 A.M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 9, 3 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 12 M.	Wednes.Aug. 10, 4 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 11, 1 P.M.	Thurs...Aug. 11, 5 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 12, 6.30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 12, 2.30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug. 13, 2 P.M.	Saturd..Aug. 13, 5.30 P.M.
Sunday.Aug. 14, 7.30 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 14, 3 P.M.
Monday Aug. 15, 8 A.M.	Monday.Aug. 15, 3.30 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 16, 8 A.M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 16, 4 30 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 17, 9 A.M.	Wednes.Aug. 17, 4 30 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 18, 6 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 18, 10 A.M.
Friday..Aug. 19, 7 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 19, 11 A.M.
Saturd..Aug. 20, 7.30 A.M.	Saturd..Aug. 20, 11.30 A.M.
Sunday Aug. 21, 7.30 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 21, 1 P.M.
Monday Aug. 22, 9 A.M.	Monday.Aug. 22, 1 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 23, 10 A.M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 23, 2 P.M.
Wednes.Aug. 24, 11 A.M.	Wednes.Aug. 24, 3 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 25, 12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 25, 4 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 26, 6 30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 26, 5 30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug. 27, 2 P.M.	Saturd..Aug. 27, 5.30 P.M.
Sunday.Aug. 28, 7 30 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 28, 3.30 P.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thurs....Aug. 4, 11:30 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 4, 6 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 5, 12 M.	Friday...Aug. 5, 6:30 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 6, 1:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 6, 7:30 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 8, 3 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 8, 9 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 9, 4 P.M.	Tuesday.Aug. 9, 10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 10, 5:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 11, 4 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 11, 6 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 12, 3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 12, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 13, 4:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 13, 7 A.M.
Monday...Aug. 15, 3:30 P.M.	Monday...Aug. 15, 6 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 16, 3:30 P.M.	Tuesday.Aug. 16, 7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 17, 4 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 17, 7 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 18, 4:30 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 18, 7 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 19, 5 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 19, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 20, 12 M.	Satur....Aug. 20, 6 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 22, in connection with the *Laura*, from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only...6:30 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 21, leave B'ch Port 2 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington..........8 P.M.
Monday..Aug. 22, 1:50 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 23, 9 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 23, 3 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 24, 10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 24, 4 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 25, 5:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 25, 3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 26, 6:30 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 26, 3:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 27, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 27, 4:30 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 29, 6 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 29, 3:30 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30, 7 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 31, 7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 31, 4 P.M.	Thurs....Sept. 1, 7 A.M.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers, $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings' and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The light draft steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st., fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 11, 5½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 11, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 12, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 12, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 13, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 14, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 14, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 15, 7½ A. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos st. each way.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9¼ A.M.; 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon; arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 26 Coenties slip.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer CROTON leaves James Slip, Pier No. 33, every day at 3½ o'clock.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL..........................$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
LEONARD APPLEBY,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES O. SHELDON,
DANIEL PARISH,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,
CHARLES L. VOSE,
HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
LORRAIN FREEMAN,
EDWARD MACOMBER,
WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.
CASH CAPITAL............................$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. B. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVE E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 18 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane st.

FOR THE GOLD REGION.

EXPLORING PARTY TO THE GOLD MOUNDS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—The recent extensive gold discoveries among the Indian mounds of Chiriqui furnish a most inviting field for antiquarian research and an opportunity for acquiring sudden fortune. The most direct, quickest and cheapest route to this interesting region is by way of Boco del Toro and the Lagoon of Chiriqui. To afford an opportunity of reaching that region in the shortest and most agreeable way, the fine clipper-schooner NAUTILUS (late revenue cutter,) now lying at Pier No. 30 North River, has been purchased from the United States Government, and will leave in a few days as above. She will go well provided, and make the passage in about 12 days, remaining long enough to afford time to explore the country. The party will land within a short distance of the ancient City of La Estrella. Tickets for passage can be obtained at the Pacific Hotel, No 172 Greenwich-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$130
Second Cabin Passage....................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$110
Second Cabin Passage....................60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage...............$15 | Deck...............$8
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, August 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbus, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, August 17.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia..........................$2 00
Cabin to Cape May..........................2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia..........................1 50
No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ⅓ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers." Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH, NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship POTOMAC, G. W. WATSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New York, from pier No 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

FOR VIRGINIA.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE New-York Virginia Steamship Company's Steamships will leave Pier No. 13 North River, as follows: ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, TUESDAY, Aug. 16; YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, THURSDAY, Aug. 18; JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, SATURDAY, Aug 20. The new and elegant steamship YORKTOWN, has been added to this line, thus giving shippers a tri-weekly communication with Virginia. Passage greatly reduced, and freights taken on moderate terms.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH AND North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above port, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, after the arrival of the steamship *Asia*, which left Liverpool the 6th of August (about the 19th of August.)
Passage money..........................$15 00
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 17th instant. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail on the 31st August.
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling green.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, IN good order; also, ten shares of Excelsior Fire Insurance stock. Inquire of COGSWELL & L'AMOUREUX, No. 297 Spring-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:20 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 9:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
11:20 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5.30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:50 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travelers taking the Morning Express Train on the HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st at 6 A. M., and 31st-st. at 6:25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $408.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pure on their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S, New store, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE—A SUPERB PIANO,
For cash only.
Warranted,
At No. 155 West Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

25 PIANO-FORTES AND 1 MELODEON FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The cheapest in New-York; to let at $2 50, $3, $4, $5 and $6 a month; one upright and one pearl keyed 7 octave piano forte and stools for sale cheap. Music taught in a few lessons, and pianos tuned by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

WANTED—TENOR, ALTO AND BASSO, FOR A quartette in an up-town church. No salary first year. Singers will find it a good school of preparation as professional singers. Call at No. 9 University place, Room No 14, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ORGANIST—A SITUATION WANTED IN AN Episcopal church, by a gentleman, an American and an Episcopalian. Address ORGANIST, No. 27 Bible House.

SOPRANO—AN ENGAGEMENT AS SOPRANO or organist desired in a church by a lady well qualified. Address CHURCH, care of Judson & Munger, No. 722 Broadway.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
12 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT;
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALON,
THE BALL ROOM.

Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.

The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., of 204 pages each, viz: Nos. 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $2 40 apiece.
Publishers and Proprietors,
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

THE TWO GREAT PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA.
AUTUMN—SUNSET, FROM TABLE ROCK,
BY F. E. CHURCH,
WINTER—SUNRISE, FROM GOAT ISLAND,
BY REGIS GIGNOUX,
Now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
Admission 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1859,
The great and world-renowned
RAVELS.
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
MARIA HENNECART, Miss FRANCIS, M. MATHIEU,
GREAT BILL—TWO COMIC PANTOMIMES,
GRAND BALLET. DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE.
LA FETE CHAMPETRE,
with the beautiful Pas de Deux on the
DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE.
LOUISE.
Louise..............................Maria Hennecart
JOCKO.
Gabriel in his great character of the Ape.
Francois in his original rôle of Simon.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIRD MONTH
of
MR. AND MRS. W. J.
FLORENCE.
LALLA ROOKH,
for the
TWENTY THIRD TIME,
on
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1859.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 11.
The performance will commence with
THE REVOLUTIONIST.
After which, the Pantomime, of VOL-AU-VENT.
THE ETON BOY.
To conclude with HANDY ANDY.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham st., near Roosevelt.)
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 11.
The performance will commence with
EUSTACHE BAUDIN.
Followed by the drama of
WOMAN,
HER LOVE! HER HOPE! HER TRIAL!
Concluding with the comic pantomime of
DON JUAN.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
FRENCH THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 11.
GEMS OF NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL AND TERPSICHOREAN.
BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA OF
IL TROVATORE.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
HORN AND BUDWORTH APPEAR TOGETHER.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND DRAMATIC REOPENING FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.—NEW AND POPULAR COMPANY OF COMEDIANS—THURSDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, the absorbing Domestic Drama of THE MAID OF CROISSY; OR, THERESA'S VOW. "La Zingarella," by Mlle. Juliette; grand Pas de Deux, by the GALE SISTERS; and the ballet-pantomime of THE ROSE OF SHARON. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the musical drama of NO; dancing and the pantomime of THE ROSE OF SHARON. The Aquaria, Happy Family, and all the curiosities, &c., to be seen. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened at Palace Garden, in 14th-st., near 6th av., on SEPT. 21, 1859.
Articles for exhibition received from Sept. 15, until the 20th. Circulars can be obtained on application at the office of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.
By order of the Board of Managers.
DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman.
WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Sec'y.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Recording Sec'y.

CONCERT AND PROMENADE SOCIABLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 11.—The steamer W. G. PUTNAM and barge IRENE, (capacity 1,200,) will be at the foot of Joralemon-st., from 5 to 6 P. M., for the inspection of any parties that "want to see who's going." The Committee will also be there to furnish tickets, provided there is yet room. Two hundred feet of tables are provided for the use of the excursionists. Downing will have a few delicacies for those who havn't any appetite, but will not be responsible for any deficiency.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

MUSICAL EXCURSION THIS EVENING, From Joralemon-st., at 6 P. M., 22d-st., North River, 6½. Steamboat and barge. (Capacity, 1,200.)
The weather being fine, and the prospect of having a large and select company, has induced Mr. DOWNING to make extensive arrangements at his own risk. Parties can take their own refreshments, if they choose. A check clerk will be provided to take charge of hats, shawls and parcels. A regular programme for singing and dancing.
Malt liquors and strong drinks will not be allowed.
Tickets for sale at the boat, subject to the approval of the Committee.
Parties are invited to view the arrangements before they purchase tickets.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:30, Pier No. 4 North River at 9¾ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

HARLEM RIVER!—THE PIONEER AND ONLY REGULAR LINE!—Safety! Comfort! and Speed! For High Bridge, Morris' Dock and Fordham, the substantial low-pressure steamer EMILY! having been recently fitted up by persons interested in restoring and improving the navigation of the Harlem River, now leaves 3d-av., Harlem, for MacComb's Dam, High Bridge, Morris' Dock and Fordham Landing, connecting with the New-York and Harlem steamers, SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE, which leave Peck-slip and 10th-st. hourly. The 3d av. cars now run every ten minutes to and from the City Hall, and their terminus at Harlem is immediately at the steamboat dock. These facilities afford a novel, cheap and beautiful excursion up the Harlem and under the arches of High Bridge.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11½ A.M. and 3 P.M. New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A.M. and 1½ and 5 o'clock P.M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A.M., and return at 3 P.M., for the cheap fare of 15 cents each way.

TO CHARTER—TO GO TO BIDDLES' GROVE, or any other place on excursions or pleasure trips, at low reduced rates—the splendid new, swift, low-pressure steamer ERIE, 614 tons burthen. Apply to JAMES B. RICK, No. 206 West st. The ERIE goes to West Point and Newburgh every Sunday.

CHOLERA BANKS.—STEAMER HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, will make a trip to the Cholera Banks on FRIDAY, Aug. 12, leaving Jackson st. at 6½ A. M.; Peck-slip, 7; Pier No. 4, North River, 7½. Bait, lines and refreshments can be procured on board.
WALTER D. C. BOGGS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, and barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 69 South-st., corner of Pine.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS,
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

THE INDIA-RUBBER CONTROVERSY.

STATEMENT OF HORACE H. DAY AND HIS COUNSEL.

The gross attacks by William Judson and E. N. Dickerson upon my titles, my business, and myself, which have appeared in the papers since the final decision in my favor of the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore, have surprised no one acquainted with Judson or Dickerson, or with their hostile relations toward me for many years past. Nevertheless, the magnitude of the interests involved makes it incumbent upon me to expose so much of their attacks as bear immediately upon the important rights now finally decided in my favor, in regard not only to all my titles derived from Goodyear, but especially that portion of them which covers elastic fabrics, and in which so large a portion of the whole community have a direct interest.

The Congress Rubber Company and myself contended for many years during the original term of the patent in many different circuits, and against many different firms, and recovered over fifty injunctions. After the patent was extended, I obtained about fifty injunctions more. I commenced some thirteen suits in Baltimore against as many respectable firms there. They combined together, and employed able counsel, who was instructed to insist, and did insist that Judson was the owner of the rights I claimed. The Court decided in my favor, and against Judson's alleged title. It seems to me that after such a prolonged contest, and a victory so fairly obtained, no high-minded or honorable man should be guilty of further trying to sustain Judson's pretensions, or to impose them upon honorable merchants or fair business men to their injury and my loss.

The insinuations against the decision of the Court will be understood by the public as being the not unusual grumblings of a defeated party, who has the bad taste to express them in public prints. After the admission of Judson that he was applied to and forwarded papers to the counsel in Baltimore; and of Mr. Dickerson, that he had a conference with that counsel, who is styled as "a very promising young lawyer," *those who choose* may believe that it was not known to both Judson and Dickerson that the case was set down for final hearing, and that the defence was not based upon Judson's pretended title. The upshot of this joint and several card seems to be that, because Judson was not physically in Court at Baltimore, and because Dickerson did not argue the case orally to the Court, "the result was, as might have been expected—Mr. Day beat Mr. Stellman." And the public are asked to infer that, without doubt, if Mr. Judson had been then present, and Mr. Dickerson had actually addressed the Court upon the same pleadings and proofs, an opposite result would have been arrived at, and that, with these helps, Mr. Stellman would have beaten Mr. Day. There are some who will read this, who have had some acquaintance with Mr. Dickerson's style of argument, and who perhaps have admired both his logic and his rhetoric, (which it must be admitted are somewhat peculiar,) and if any such believe that an honorable, learned and just Judge would have been turned from his convictions by any such display, they will continue to entertain that belief. But such faith, I think, is confined to the gentlemen themselves.

The subjoined letters from those of my distinguished counsel who were immediately engaged in the argument of this particular cause, will satisfy all who know the high personal character which is deservedly theirs, and will consign to still more lasting shame those who would rob me of my just rights, by any *means* or *appliances* which avarice, malice, or desperation could invent.

HORACE H. DAY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1859.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1859.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., Baltimore, Md.—*Dear Sir:* I inclose to you an article that appeared in the *Tribune* of the 3d of August. Will you do me the favor to state to me the facts, so far as you are aware of them, upon the points referred to by Mr. Judson, on the occasion of preparing and arguing the case of Day and others *vs.* Stellman and Heinricks, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Maryland District. I regret the necessity of troubling you in this regard, but not having been present in Baltimore myself, and your colleagues, Mr. Jenckes and Mr. C. A. Seward having attended the trial no longer than was required to make the opening argument in my behalf, it seems that I have no alternative.

Very respectfully, HORACE H. DAY.

LETTER FROM MR. J. H. B. LATROBE.

HORACE H. DAY, Esq., New-York—*Dear Sir:* I have received your letter of the 4th inst., and reply at once.

At your instance, I filed some three or four months ago, four bills on the equity side of the Circuit Court, United States, Maryland District, praying injunction to restrain the defendants, Stellman and Heinricks being among them, from selling articles alleged to fall within the meaning of the term "*shirred or corrugated goods,*" as used in the exclusive grant from Charles Goodyear to yourself, dated Oct. 29, 1846, and which, containing vulcanized India-rubber, were covered by Goodyear's extended patent of June 15, 1844, of which, so far as such goods were concerned, you were the absolute owner.

The articles sold by the persons sued were woven suspenders, elastic gores in boots, garters, and other goods, which I do not now recollect sufficiently to characterize, or name appropriately.

No answers being filed, injunctions were granted in due course. In the case of Stellman and Heinricks, however, it was insisted that the litigation then pending in New-York would obviate the necessity of litigation in Baltimore, and further time for putting in an answer was granted by the Court, notwithstanding the opposition of your counsel. No answer having been filed, when the enlarged time expired, an injunction was granted. Mr. Charles Marshall was the counsel for Stellman and Heinricks, and he represented himself as then in correspondence with the counsel in New-York.

Judge Ingersoll's opinion having been soon after published, I commenced, at your instance, nine other suits of the same character as the above, making thirteen in all. The defendants now came; it seems, to an understanding among themselves, and Stellman & Heinricks, the principal importers in Baltimore of the goods in question, taking the lead, Mr. Marshall acting for all the parties sued, it was agreed, with a view of obtaining at the earliest day, and with the least expense, the decision of the Supreme Court (U. S.,) to set the case down for final hearing upon bill, answer, and the testimony that had been before Judge Ingersoll, on the motion for preliminary injunction. With this view, certified copies of all the New-York affidavits were procured, additional testimony on both sides was let in, and with the whole mass of documentary evidence, the case was argued before Judge Giles. There was a postponement from the day first appointed, but on this day, or the day before, I met Mr. Judson and Mr. Dickerson, accidentally, in Baltimore, spoke to them about the case, referred to the postponement, heard from them that they had seen Mr. Marshall, and was left in doubt when it was asked, if Mr. Dickerson would take part in the argument, whether he would or would not. Certainly, on this occasion, there was no appearance of ignorance about the case, or any disclaimer of interest in the result, on the part of either gentleman. Indeed, it was naturally inferred from the coincidence of their appearance in Baltimore at the day appointed for the hearing, that they were both to be present at it, and that one of them was to take part in the argument.

When the argument did take place, it is very true, that neither Mr. Dickerson nor Mr. Judson were present at it; but Mr. Marshall, whom I always regarded as representing Mr. Judson, as well as his more immediate clients, had by this time Judge Ingersoll's opinion before him, and the full benefit of the reargument, in print, after the close of Judge Curtis' argument for the complainant, of Mr. Judson's counsel in New-York, as well as of consultation, as I understood from him, with both Mr. Judson and Mr. Dickerson. That he was engaged in preparation for the trial, long before it commenced, I had reason to know. Employed as I was to expedite a hearing in view of an appeal, if necessary, I was more than usually desirous to learn how far the defendants' counsel was authorized by the parties mainly interested to carry out an agreement to this effect; and without going into the details of a frank intercourse on the subject, it is sufficient to say that there was nothing to create a doubt as to Mr. Marshall's being in full correspondence, and acting upon a perfect understanding with Mr. Judson to this end. That Mr. Marshall regarded himself in this light there can be little question. Undoubtedly no one has been more impressed than I have been, at finding either the quality or the effect of the Baltimore decision, characterized as it has been.

Of this decision it is unnecessary to speak; but this much I feel it proper to say, in justice to a professional brother, who would be wholly averse to thinking or saying it of himself—that, in a long professional life, I have rarely listened to an argument more thorough or lawyer-like, or more closely sustained throughout, than was the argument of Mr. Marshal on this occasion; and this I am very sure none would have been more willing to admit, had they been present and heard it, than the distinguished gentlemen whom it has been Mr. Judson's good fortune to have for his representatives in New-York. On this point no testimony could have been stronger than that given by the Bench both at and some time since the trial.

Whether the decision in Baltimore would have been different had Mr. Judson's New-York counsel taken part on the argument, I cannot of course pretend to say; but, that the decision was pronounced after a most earnest contest, in which every point in defence that had yet been suggested, and new and strong points, made for the first time, were strenuously and ably argued, cannot be questioned. Very respectfully, yours,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE.

Ocean House, Newport, R. I., Aug. 5, 1859.

LETTER OF MR. C. A. SEWARD.

HORACE H. DAY, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 3d inst. was duly received, but circumstances beyond my control have prevented an earlier answer.

You ask me to give a statement in answer to the cards inclosed in your letter, and I do so with pleasure, finding, in the obligation of my duty to yourself, a sufficient occasion for departing from the rule, long since adopted for myself, not to engage in newspaper controversies. It is but just to you that a candid and accurate statement of your title and the litigation concerning it, so far as these cards relate to either, should be made, so that hereafter, when you come to enforce the rights now judicially determined to be yours, it may not be alleged against you that you permitted erroneous statements to pass unanswered.

The statements made in so much of the card as is signed "William Judson," I will answer in detail.

The first allegation is: "That the editor of the *Tribune* was deceived." but the manner of the deception, or in what it consisted, is not stated. If it be intended to intimate that in editorially attributing to Judge Giles' decision the effect of confirming in you an exclusive right to manufacture, import and sell, elastic vulcanized India-rubber goods, the editor of the *Tribune* was deceived, it may be a consolation for that omnipresent person to know that his deception is participated in by you, by your counsel, by Judge Giles, and by nineteen-twentieths of the reading public to whom the *Tribune*, TIMES, *Herald*, and a host of other papers, have made the decision a "household word." The dividing line between such universality of deception and public opinion is shadowy and indistinct.

The assumption, on the part of the author of the cards, of an exclusive possession of sufficient sagacity to discover the true effect of Judge Giles's decision, recalls the anecdote of the escaped lunatic, who assumed the exclusive possession of the only sound mind in the world, gravely alleging that "all the rest of mankind were insane." He, poor fellow, did not perceive the joke. Perhaps Mr. Judson will not, but the public, however, perceive it in both instances, and may, perhaps, be willing to adopt Mr. Judson's adjectives, "groundless, ridiculous, and crazy," as happily characterizing the assumption in both cases.

The second allegation is, "that Mr. Day is the licensee of Mr. Goodyear for the manufacture of shirred or corrugated India-rubber goods; the Nashawannuck Company and I are licensees for woven elastic rubber goods. Day's title accrued in 1846; ours accrued to those who granted it to us, in 1844. From 1845 till the present time, the owners of our title have been making and selling large quantities of goods under it, and Day never pretended till 1857 or '58 that the two rights conflicted, or that our title was subordinate to his."

It is true that you are the exclusive licensee of Mr. Goodyear for the manufacture of shirred or corrugated India-rubber goods, and that your license was granted in 1846. It is also true that by confirmatory grant made to you by Goodyear in May, 1858, you acquired the exclusive right to make a variety of India-rubber goods which are not either shirred or corrugated, and that by virtue of these two grants Mr. Goodyear succeeded in conveying to you, as he states in his license and accounts, *a monopoly* of the right to make and vend shirred or corrugated goods of every kind and description, however made, whether woven, cemented, sewed or otherwise. It is also true that you "never *pretended* till 1857 or '58," nor, indeed, till any other period, that the title alleged by the author of the card to be in the person who signs it, was *subordinate* to your own. I am not aware that by pretence or otherwise you ever dignified the claim which has lately been resuscitated and set up by Mr. Judson by designating it as "*a title*" of any kind, Nor am I aware that either the author of the card, the person who signs it, or the Nashawannuck Company, are the licensees of Goodyear for woven elastic rubber goods. I have never yet seen a license, prior to 1846, which conveyed to that Company, or either of those persons, any such right; nor does Mr. Goodyear in his verified account of licenses granted, and of tariffs received, mention any such license.

It is also true that in 1857 and 1858 you caused suits to be brought against various parties who were selling woven elastic goods without license from you. It is not true that no objections were made to the granting of injunctions in those suits. Those suits were brought in the name of the Congress Rubber Company, when it was the possessor of a portion of the title now owned by you, against various parties residing in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New-York; and injunctions were granted after opposition made by the defendants and arguments by their counsel.

Immediately after the title revested in you, you commenced various suits against different parties, some of which were amicably adjusted by the defendants, and others of which are now pending.

In three suits brought in New-York, motions were made for preliminary injunctions. Those motions were argued on both sides, and, after advisement, were denied. By the request of two of the counsel, whose names do not appear in the cards you inclose, time was given to prepare and file answers in those three causes. While that time was running, and before its expiration, motions for preliminary injunctions were brought on before his Honor. Mr. Justice Grier, in Philadelphia, who did not "refuse to review the decision in New York," but who did decline to entertain the motions, saying that it was the practice of his Court, on contested motions for injunctions, to deny the injunctions, and to remit both parties to a final hearing. Such final hearing will be had in the Philadelphia causes as soon as they can be prepared. While the time for the defendants in the New-York causes to file their answers was still running, you did, as Mr. Judson states, "renew the attempt in Baltimore" to procure injunctions. Of this renewal those who have signed the cards had notice, and not only they, but the counsel for Mr. Judson, who have not signed either of the statements. Mr. Judson was personally advised that the motions would be made in Baltimore. He was further personally advised that the causes were to be brought on for final hearing upon the evidence which had been used before Judge Ingersoll, in the New-York cases, and such other evidence as the parties might see fit to introduce. His counsel also spoke of the case, and of the probabilities that they would be there to take part in the argument. There was no "agreement" between yourself "and" any of "defendants in Baltimore," by which you agreed with them "to make up a case for final hearing before Judge Giles."

There was an agreement made between Mr. Marshall, the counsel for the Baltimore defendants, and Mr. Latrobe, the counsel for you, to the effect I have before stated. I cannot exclude the conviction that Mr. Judson was aware of this agreement. This conviction arises not only from my own knowledge, but also from the following facts:

1. The New-York answers were filed and copies served upon me. Within a few days thereafter the same answer was filed in Baltimore; the type was the same, the paper was the same, and, if I am not mistaken, the filling up of the blanks in the print, with the exception of the names, was in the same handwriting—that of a gentleman well known as the associate of Mr. Judson's counsel.

2. Mr. Brady's argument before Judge Ingersoll was printed. Judge Ingersoll's opinion was printed. Portions of the affidavits of defendants in New-York, and the various parties whom they procured to act as affiants, were also printed. Mr. Marshall appeared in Court with printed copies of Mr. Brady's argument, of Judge Ingersoll's decision, and of the defendants' affidavits.

3. Judge Curtis' argument, and reply to the defendant's reargument were printed by you. Copies were furnished in New-York to Mr. Judson's counsel. They were not furnished to Mr. Marshall in Baltimore, and yet Mr. Marshall appeared in Court with copies of Judge Curtis' argument and reply.

4. There are to my knowledge but two copies extant of a certain pleading in a suit in New-Jersey. One of those copies is in your possession, and the other is in that of Mr. Judson's counsel. We produced your copy at Baltimore, and by some means Mr. Marshall was able to produce another copy.

5. From all these papers, Mr. Marshall undertook to convince the Court, in the language of Mr. Judson's card, that "the Nashawannucks Company and I," *i. e.*, Mr. Judson, were "the licensees for woven elastic goods." These facts are to me evidence sufficiently strong to warrant the conviction that Mr. Judson was cognizant of all that Mr. Marshall did; of all the resources that he had, and that Mr. Judson assumed to control, and did control, the legal position to be taken by the defendants in the Baltimore suits, which so singularly coincides with the position taken by him in his card.

Were it not for a rule of professional courtesy, I should allude to what was said to me by Mr. Marshall upon this point; but I cannot, without consultation with him, respeat what he said; but I am at liberty to state that Mr. Judson's assertion, that he had no connection with the Baltimore cases, would be much strengthened if he would produce from Mr. Marshall a statement to that effect.

Mr. Marshall, in his argument, took not only the points which were taken by Mr. Judson's counsel in the cases in New-York, but he took new points, and cited in support thereof acts between the parties outside of these particular cases. This argues either that Mr. Marshall was intimate with the various ramifications of the India-rubber controversies, or that he had been made acquainted with them for the purposes of the Baltimore suits. Mr. Judson states: "Mr. Marshall knew nothing by experience of the complications of this controversy." If he did not, then he was made familiar with them by instruction from some one. It would be gratifying to be assured by Mr. Marshall that this instruction was not given by either Mr. Judson or his counsel.

It is further alleged:

1. "That this," *i. e*,, the Baltimore hearing, "was not a final hearing."

2. "Day's is not the older title, but mine is; and it is a title which had been adjudicated by the Courts for the last fourteen years, and is as well known in the Supreme Court as it is to me."

3. "This is no settlement of the question, nor any approach to one."

4. "I have a suit pending against Day in this District to enjoin him from any further troubling the country with this crazy claim, and that suit will settle our rights."

To these four positions it may be answered:

First. That this *was* a final hearing, not by consent, but upon the pleadings and proofs.

Second—That the decision of Judge Giles decides that *your* title is the older title, and that it has *not* been adjudicated by the Courts for the last fourteen years. If the various Judges of the Supreme Court are acquainted with Mr. Judson's alleged title, their acquaintance must have been derived from statements made to them when off the bench, because there is no report to be found of any decision by that tribunal in relation to shirred or corrugated goods of any description.

Third—That the final decree entered at Baltimore is not only "an approach to a settlement," but is a final and conclusive settlement; and one which the comity of other Courts, if exercised in this particular instance, as it usually is exercised in every other case, will adopt, reaffirm and follow.

Fourth—That it is true that Mr. Judson has sued you in reference to what he politely denominates "the crazy claim." Mr. Judson omits to state, however, what is equally true, (and it was, undoubtedly, a casual omission,) that before he instituted the suit to which he refers you had commenced a suit against him under the impression that *his* was "the crazy claim," and that your suit would result in enjoining "*him* from any further troubling the country." It "may be well" for those who sympathize with you "to remember that for fifteen years" you have been engaged in endeavoring to protect your legal rights; and although you are alleged to have "always been defeated," the opinion and decision of his Honor Judge Giles would seem to indicate that the willful misstatement in this particular may warrant the belief that the other statements in the card are, to say the least, questionable. True it is that you "attempted to repudiate this very shirred goods license;" and it is also true that such attempt was made at the invitation of Mr. Goodyear, in a suit in which, as complainant, he himself set the example of repudiation, and that your attempt was sustained by the finding of the jury in your favor, when Mr. Goodyear attempted to enforce the collection of his tariffs. It is also true "that you attempted to break down Goodyear's Patent." Such little experience as I have requires me to believe that such attempt is always made in a patent suit and it is so usual as not to excite in my mind any particular degree of surprise. You did not succeed in defeating Goodyear's patent, but, to quote a remark of one of the Judges, it required "nine big volumes of testimony, and thirteen counsel, led by Daniel Webster," to convince the Court that you ought not to have defeated it; and the victory then, and there gained by Mr. Goodyear, was of such a character that even Mr. Goodyear himself has not always succeeded in procuring from the same Court a second decision of the same kind. It is true that you claimed "to be the owner of the Chaffee patent," but I do not find in the card any statement that, in the only suit that ever went to a jury founded upon that claim, the Jury sustained it.

The last charge made against you individually is: "A fitting finale to his career is this attempt to stretch his shirred goods right, which he has by oath upon oath declared fraudulent and void, over a subject never included in it; and a certain end of his attempt will be a repetition of his former defeats."

I am not aware of any oath ever taken by you as to the proper legal interpretation to be affixed to the instruments which constitute your title; and I know that no one of your counsel would permit you to go into Court, and attempt by your oath, to narrow or enlarge the scope of those instruments. In the cases in New-York such an attempt was made by the client of Mr. Judson, and the affidavit was before Judge Giles at Baltimore. That attempt stands solitary and alone. It was ineffectual for any purpose, and is useful only as a monument to warn clients not to permit themselves to be induced by the mistaken zeal of their counsel, to endeavor by their oaths to determine the legal effect of written instruments.

The broad interpretation put by you upon your title is neither novel nor unwarranted. In 1846, immediately after you acquired the title, you commenced, under it, the manufacture of woven shirred goods, as well as of cemented shirred goods, and you continued the manufacture and sale of both kinds, until you conveyed all your interest in the title to those who immediately formed the Congress Rubber Company.

If the "certain end" is to be "a repetition of former defeats," I can only say, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." You have now a final decision in your favor, and I doubt not that its contemplation will afford you more satisfaction than you could possibly derive from speculations as to the probable fulfillment of doubtful prophecy.

The last allegation is: "The object of this parade of a decision in all the papers is obvious. It is to enable Day to frighten merchants into paying him something before he is enjoined by me in the suit pending against him."

This statement is partly erroneous, and if I understand your intention, is also partially correct. It *is* your intention to do all that you may find it necessary to do in your business before Mr. Judson procures an injunction against you in the suit to which he refers, and this for the simple reason, that an injunction in that particular suit can never be an actual fact. That suit was attempted to be used like the sword of Damocles, and has hung suspended about a year, having obtained among your counsel the *sobriquet* of "*The Paulo Post futurum suit.*" Your counsel have often requested that the future might be merged in the present tense, and that the suit might actually be commenced, but Mr. Judson found it inconvenient to accede to their request till he himself had been made a defendant by you.

The object of furnishing the decision to the press of the country is, as is correctly alleged, "obvious." It was to inform the public that your claim had received, from one of the ablest jurists who adorns the Federal Courts, an authoritative and final decision; that the merchants, importers, and other persons interested in the manufacture, importation and sale of elastic vulcanized India-rubber goods, might know that, so far as the law could do it, it had given *you* an exclusive monopoly of the right to manufacture, import and vend such goods; and finally, that if a tribute was to be paid for the right to participate in the enjoyment of that monopoly, *you* were the person to whom the law said the tribute was due.

The card of Mr. Judson appears to me to be an uncandid and an unfair attempt to deprive you, by improper means, of the benefits and beneficial results of a victory which was only won after severe contestation. I use the phrase "improper means" advisedly. Certainly that phrase properly denominates and designates misstatements and epithets and insinuations upon the integrity, not only of counsel, but of the Court. To these insinuations and epithets I have not deemed it proper to avert. They are the invariable accompaniments of charges and statements which ought not to have been made, and derive all their importance and point, not from the person who uses them, but from those to whom they are directed and applied.

There is one statement in that portion of the card which is signed by Mr. Dickerson, to which I deem it proper to allude. He says: "I do not *now* know what papers were laid before the Judge, nor (except from the opinion) upon what he decided; but, as very important papers are not mentioned by the Court, I conclude he did not see them."

It would seem to be the intention of this statement to convey two impressions. *First*—That Mr. Dickerson *did at one time* know what papers were used before Judge Giles; and *Second*—That certain papers affecting the supposed interest of Mr. Dickerson's client had been used in New-York, but were suppressed, intentionally or otherwise, in Baltimore. If such is its intention, I have to say in regard to the latter portion of it, that every paper which to my knowledge was used by the defendants before Judge Ingersoll when Mr. Judson says he stood in the position of the defendant, was used by the defendants in the Baltimore suits; and among those papers was a copy of the identical bill of complaint which Mr. Judson says he has now filed for the purpose of putting an end to your "crazy claim." In addition to those papers the defendants produced other papers relating to other portions of the India-rubber controversy, and sought to prove from them that "the Nashawannuck Company and I," that is, Mr. Judson, "were the licensees for woven elastic rubber goods."

Although all of these papers are not adverted to by the Judge, his silence is not to be construed as evidence of the fact that the papers were not before him, but rather as evidence of the fact that he regarded the papers, and the title which it was attempted to be made out from them, as alike worthless and unworthy of remark.

And now, my dear Sir, permit me again to congratulate you upon this final result in your favor, which is all the more to be appreciated, because by adverse circumstances so long delayed. It is neither unexpected nor singular. Similar results have been arrived at in other suits; but contested as those other suits were, they had not attracted that degree of public attention which has been bestowed upon the suits in Baltimore. That you succeeded there is but another in the series of proofs which various decisions of the Courts have furnished you, that the interpretation placed by you upon your title—which was adopted by the Congress Rubber Company and sustained by the Courts, when that Company sought to enforce it—which was publicly stated on various occasions by Mr. Goodyear himself to be the proper interpretation, and which was and is supported by the opinion and belief of all your counsel is, in fact the true and correct interpretation.

I am, very respectfully and truly yours,

CLARENCE A. SEWARD.

No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York, Aug. 8, 1859.

LETTER OF MR. T. A. JENCKES.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1859.

HORACE H. DAY, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have received your letter calling my attention to articles in some of the New-York papers signed by William Judson and Edward N. Dickerson, making certain statements concerning the conduct of the suit recently decided in your favor by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. If these statements are made for the purpose of impeaching the correctness of the decision, it seems to me that those who are interested in the matter, will find a full refutation of them in the opinion of the Court. If they are designed to convey the idea that the cause on their side was imperfectly presented in argument, they do injustice to the learned counsel who represented the defendants. I did not have the pleasure of listening to the argument of Mr. Marshall, but its merit was fully acknowledged by my learned associate who closed the cause, and by the Judge in giving his decision: and have examined a pamphlet of some thirty printed octavo pages, prepared by Mr. Marshall and handed to the Court, in which every point heretofore taken by the counsel for Mr. Judson, and some other positions in favor of Mr. Judson's alleged title, were stated with a clearness and force and with a knowledge of the subjects of controversy which would have been highly creditable to any of the counsel who have beed engaged in this India-rubber litigation. If the statements in these cards are intended to create the belief that all the papers which have been deemed by Mr. Judson and his counsel "important" in sustaining the title he sets up, were not before the Court and considered by counsel, the record will prove the contrary; for I know from having taken part in all the trials which have taken place since the controversy arose, that there was no document which has been relied upon by adverse parties at previous hearings, which was absent from the case at Baltimore, and some new ones, which I was informed had been forwarded by Mr. Dickerson, were admitted as evidence by consent of your counsel after the argument of the case had commenced. I am not aware of having omitted to call the attention of the Court to each and all of these documents, and to state the bearing which, in the opinion of your counsel, they had upon the questions at issue. One of these papers was a copy of an affidavit of William Judson, annexed to what purported to have been a printed copy of a proposed bill in equity against you, with exhibits attached, containing upwards of one hundred and fifty closely printed octavo pages, in which Mr. Judson's pretended title, and the history of it, were stated at length. Upon an examination of Mr. Judson's card, I do not find a suggestion that the record of the case at Baltimore does not contain every document that affects the claim set up by him. I was not aware till after the papers in the cause had been read, that Mr. Dickerson would not take part in the argument. He was expected to have been present, and I did not learn that there was any objection on the part of the defendants, or their counsel, to his arguing in their behalf. If Mr. Judson and Mr. Dickerson were not present and active in the conduct of the cause, it was clearly because they chose to be absent, and I doubt if any one who has read the opinion of the Court, and their several cards, can perceive where they have gained or lost anything by such elected absence. Their case was fully made up and presented to the Court. I think it will be difficult to perceive how their personal presence would have affected the result. Their absence was regretted by none more than by your counsel who argued the cause.

This controversy has been settled, where every one will agree that should be determined, in a Court which has full jurisdiction of the whole subject-matter, and which has pronounced its decision and entered its decree upon final hearing and full argument. In the usual course of litigation in the Courts of the United States, that decision will stand as the law of this controversy, unless reversed by the Supreme Court. If the cause reaches that tribunal your counsel will be happy to argue it; but, in the mean time, I cannot advise you to accept the appeal which Mr. Judson and his counsel seem desirous of taking to the public press, and to re-argue questions of litigated titles in that form. Such questions belong to the Courts, and law-abiding citizens conform to their decisions. The present state of this controversy is not such as will satisfy those who are desirous of trespassing upon your rights and of pirating your inventions. But the right and justice of your claim is made so apparent by the clear statement and logic of the Judge who has decided in your favor, that all honorable merchants and dealers in the articles which the Court has declared to be included in your titles, will not hesitate to acknowledge them.

Your opponents, in their published cards, have referred the public to two decisions of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, in other branches of this India-rubber litigation. One of those decisions was upon a motion for a new trial by your adversaries, after a verdict in your favor, affirming your rights under the contracts of 1846, between yourself and Goodyear, after an attempt to violate them on the part of Goodyear and some parties claiming under him. The other was a decision against you upon a suit brought by Goodyear, and in which you alleged the invalidity of his patent as one of your grounds of defence, as is usual in all patent causes. The contracts of 1846 and the rights and liabilities of the parties to them were reaffirmed in this decision. Both decisions were final in that Court, and have been generally acquiesced in by all other Courts of the United States of coördinate jurisdiction. There was much newspaper controversy over each decision; but the public, and those engaged in the trade, whose interests were immediately affected, regarded the judgment of the Court rather than the criticisms upon the opinions of the Judges. In the present position of this India-rubber litigation, the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland has affirmed your right under the same contracts of 1846 to "all kinds of shirred or corrugated goods, whether cemented, woven or sewed," containing vulcanized India-rubber. This Court has the same jurisdiction as the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, and its decisions upon final hearing should have the same respect, and should be regarded as of the same binding effect, as the decision of the latter Court for which your opponents have always claimed implicit obedience.

Nor is this decision of his Honor, Judge Giles, without precedent. While the titles under the contracts of 1846 were owned by the Congress Rubber Company, at least four of the District Judges of the United States, and two of the Judges of the Supreme Court, holding Circuit Courts of the United States in different Districts, took the same view of these contracts, and awarded injunctions against dealers in woven shirred goods. I am not aware that any different construction has been given to those contracts by any Judge except Judge Ingersoll when denying a motion for a preliminary injunction. It is true that these decisions upon preliminary motions are not regarded as of binding authority, as the Court is only called upon to determine whether the party seeking relief shows a title which the Court will protect during the progress of the cause to final hearing. But this question of construction was raised and argued in those cases, and the great majority of the opinions expressed upon such partial hearings were in concurrence with that arrived at by his Honor Judge Giles upon full and final hearing.

You ask me to prepare a correct history of your titles and of the litigation which has resulted in this late decision. Permit me to say that I think those who deal in the articles covered by your contracts with Goodyear are more interested in what the Court has declared to be the effect of those titles, as that immediately concerns their business, than in the history of them, or of the litigation which has arisen upon them. Besides, a full and accurate statement of these titles, and a history of this litigation, would fill a volume. Mr. Judson has found an octavo volume of a hundred and fifty pages, hardly sufficient to set forth in the most succinct legal phraseology a statement of his pretended title to one branch of your business. The example set by your adversaries in this respect seems to me to be rather better avoided than followed, as statement and counter-statement, argument and re-argument to the public through the public Press, would lead not only to no useful or good result, but to no result whatever.

There is one fact, however, which, if not directly stated, is implied in the card of Mr. Judson. He speaks of a contest of fifteen years' duration, between yourself, Goodyear, and his licensees, and would have it inferred that the present litigation arises from these old controversies. I am not aware of any suit now pending between yourself and any of the licensees of Goodyear, except William Judson, or of any litigation which has not been directly promoted by and is not now carried on for the interest of William Judson. It is more than a year since all the old litigations were withdrawn or agreed to be withdrawn from the Courts. A year ago I was not aware of any opposition to your titles, or of any desire to contest them. It was not until after the 28th of September, 1858, when Goodyear was induced to make a pretended conveyance to the Union India-rubber Company of certain rights, which he had previously conveyed to you, that there was any immediate prospect of litigation. When we learned that that subsequent conveyance was instigated by William Judson, and that it was made for his benefit, and that the rights attempted to be conveyed either had been or would be transferred to him, your counsel knew that you would not be permitted to carry on your business in peace. The present litigation is the result of that interference on his part, and the oldest title which he has hitherto presented against yours is a deed from the Union India-rubber Company to himself, bearing date April 18, 1859. So far as the "Nashawannuck Company" are concerned, I never heard of it, or of its having any title under Goodyear until after the extension of Goodyear's patent. Goodyear ignored its existence in the accounts on which he obtained his extension, and which were prepared by Mr. Judson, or under his direction. If it had been known that such a Company existed, and were infringing on your titles, it would have been prosecuted while those titles were held by the Congress Rubber Company. There is no title created by Goodyear in 1844 which has as yet been exhibited to the Courts, or which can be found on the records of the Patent-office, under which any claim can be made adversely to your titles, which is not reviewed and disposed of in the opinion delivered at Baltimore. As all these pretended titles have been attempted to be created since the execution of the deeds from Goodyear to yourself, you cannot be justly accused of any desire to reopen, or of having renewed, this litigation. The recent result has shown that the ancient enmity which sought to revive those controversies to your injury has been of no avail.

Permit me to congratulate you upon this most just determination, and to express the hope that all future discussion, upon your part, concerning your rights, and the effect of decisions upon them will take place in the Courts, and that you will not feel called upon to notice any future misrepresentations which may be advertised by your opponents.

Respectfully yours, T. A. JENCKES.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—About 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire took place at the store of MELLEN, BANKS & POMROY, dealers in feathers at No. 372 Broadway. The fire originated in a machine used for drying feathers and was extinguished by the inmates, assisted by several firemen. Damage trifling.

[Advertisement.]

We would call the attention of the medical faculty to the Sheriff's sale, on Friday morning, by Chambers & Fairchild, No. 113 Nassau-street, of valuable and rare medical books; also, a horse, harness and gig—the horse kind and gentle and the gig made to order in Boston and but little used—a complete establishment for a physician.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Coughs, colds and all bronchial affections—the usual scourges of the season—will speedily succumb to the alterative qualities of this hygienic compound. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

By far the most extensive water-cure in America is Round Hill, at Northampton, Mass., and many hundred cases of various chronic diseases, some of the most obstinate character, are every year successfully treated here. Open Summer and Winter. Send for a circular.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leave.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Kangaroo	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Anglo-Saxon	Aug. 13	Quebec	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	Aug. 13	New-York	South'n.
Teutonia	Aug. 15	New-York	South'n.
John Bell	Aug. 16	Quebec	Glasgow
Persia	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	July 27	Glasgow	New-York
Arabia	July 30	Liverpool	Boston
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	Aug. 3	Southamp'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Quebec
Saxonia	Aug. 4	Southamp'n	New-York
FOR CUBA.			
Cahawba	Aug. 12	New-York	Havana
Quaker City	Aug. 20	New-York	Havana

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c.—B. F. Haight, J. Grant, H. H. Bowers, T. S. Gross, C. A. Palmer, G. W. Singleton, Wm. B. Johnson and lady, Miss Johnson, Capt. Carroll, Miss Carroll, S. Treadway and lady, Miss Julia Ladd, Miss S. M. Bledsoe, Jas. B. Herrick, S. J. O'Connor, G. P. Brown and lady, J. O. Chambers, C. H. Paulson, Miss E. A. Worsham, Miss E. Lacy, Miss Marsh, Miss W. W. Dabney, R. A. E. Dabney and lady, D. E. Taylor, W. H. Lutterloh, R. Rives, W. H. Ward, Alfred King and lady, R. L. Steele, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—S. Hyde, Edward Hill, R. W. Smith, P. Pecot, J. J. Mestrot, Chas. Palmeto and lady, 2 children and infant, F. R. Gans, J. Maier, J. Staedecker, R. L. Brier and lady, D. Stelling, Miss Decoode, A. D. Craig and lady, J. L. Burn, H. Lyon, R. L. Carter, Jas. Kelley, M. Guilard, R. H. Moore, T. Roberts, Mr. Adams, J. Steiner, M. Aurbach, Mrs. Stewart, Jas. S. Tryon, Dr. S. C. Smith, M. Isaacs, Wm. Surn and lady, S. L. Downing, A. C. Stevens, D. M. Bishop, G. C. Ordway, and 10 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Restless, from Santa Martha—John Nabb, Augustus Strinz, Francis Storm.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 06 | Sun sets.... 7 05 | Moon sets.... 2 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 59 | Gov. Island. 6 48 | Hell Gate.... 8 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Ludlam & Heineken; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Thos. Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Harry Bluff, Redman, Mobile, C. R. Green; Far West, Bennett, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Lizzie Drew, Gray, Schediac, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Pilot Fish, Hoyt, Galveston, C. N. Clancy; C. Heddle, Brown, Lisbon, I. B. Gager; Nugget, Doane, Buctouche, Thos. James.

Brigs Princess Royal, Higgs, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; J. Arthur, Avellas, Terceira, J. C. McArthur; H. C. Brooks, Sherrill, Gonaives, ——; Lillian, Bailey, Pembroke, Arrowsmith & Ball; M. Shiffer, Wilson, Brazos, Post, Smith & Co.; Mariner, Atkinson, Schediac, P. I. Nevius & Son; A. C. Robbins, (Br.,) Raymond, St. John, N. B., Thos. James.

Schooners T. Jefferson, Ellis, Salem, master; Edwin, Gordon, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; Flying Dragon, Chase, Hingham, Post & Small; Rose, Webb, Elizabethport, G. L. Hatch & Co.; W. H. Titcomb, Thayer, Perth Amboy, R. W. Trundy; Kasbec, Long, Jacksonville, R. W. Trundy.

Sloops Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, master; Opera, Saterly, New-Haven, master; W. D. Mangum, Russell, Taunton, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Restless, Lothrop, Santa Martha July 24, with bark, rubber, &c., to Handy & Everett. Passed Cape Hatteras 5th inst., since which time had light, baffling winds and calms. July 30, off Cape St. Nicola Mole, saw a French bark stg. S., showing a white private signal, with a red ball in the centre.

Brig J. L. Buchman, Talbot, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Lillian, Baker, Rondout, coal, for Eastport.

Brig Bonaparte, Stewart, Machias 7 ds., lath to master.

Schr. Central America, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Cardenas 1st inst., with sugar to master. 1d. in co. with brig model, Dow, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowndes, Savannah 3 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. F. Abbott, Smith, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Mailler & Abbott.

Schr. Nathaniel Lank, Flemming, Frederica, Del., with bark, for Stamford.

Schr. Mountain Avenue, Kingfield, Boston, with plaster, for Newburg.

Schr. Leocadea, Small, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Isis, Nickerson, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with heading to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Adams, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. Advance, (Br.,) Curry, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Brave, Nickerson, Boston, plaster, for Albany.

Schr. Gazette, Boult, Boston, with plaster, for Albany.

Schr. G. L., Lovell, Newark, with iron, for Boston.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Hawes, Dennis 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Commerce, Daniels, Virginia, with melons.

Schr. Elizabeth, Price, Boston, plaster, for Albany.

Schr. Charles Henry, Murray, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. John Oliver, Saunders, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Mary Ann & Caroline, Bowen, Boston, ballast.

Schr. Genuine, Avery, Eastport 8 ds., lath to J. Fry.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton, with mdse.

Sloop Oliver Ames, Morrison, Taunton, with nails.

Sloop Franklin, Hunt, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Sloop Glide, Small, Port Jefferson 2 ds., in ballast.

Sloop Gen. Kossuth, Bayten, Lyme 2 ds., in ballast.

BELOW—Brig Jessie Rhynas, from Sagua.—(By pilot-boat Mary Taylor.) Also, one ship.

SAILED—Steamships Marion, for Charleston; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c. Ship Thornton, for Liverpool.

WIND—During the day, South.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 10—There is a ship in tow, and one brig, coming in over the bar. The ship Thornton, for Liverpool, cleared the bar at 5 P. M. Wind light from the S.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 10, sunset—There are no inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light from the S. E.

BOSTON, Aug. 10—Arr. bark Hollander, Tufts, Palermo; brig Trindelin, Havener, Darien.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York—July 23, Dr. Barth, at Hamburg; 26th, Emerald Isle, at Liverpool; 27th, Mercury, at Havre; Plymouth Rock, at Deal; 28th, Blue Jacket, and Zephyr, at do.; 29th, D. Webster, Favorite, and Robena, at do.

Arrived from New-Orleans—23d, Harry Hammond, and Fanny McHenry, at Bordeaux; 28th, Cordelia, at Deal; *Arrived from Philadelphia*—28th, Mary Ridley, at Deal; 29th, Anne Grant, at do.

Arrived from Boston—28th, Leaping Water, at Deal.

Arrived from Charleston—Rolla, in the Clyde.

Sailed for Savannah—28th, Georgia, from Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Santa Martha, July 24, brig Ernste et Blanche, (Fr.,) from Havre, for Rio Hache, to sail July 26. Brig Thos. Tileston, Morris, hence, sld. for Savanilla July 22.